



Photo by Manter

APPRENTICES of Pratt & Whitney Division United Aircraft Corporation at work in the "Chem" laboratory at Storrs (see page 3)

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# CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY

MARCH  
 1939

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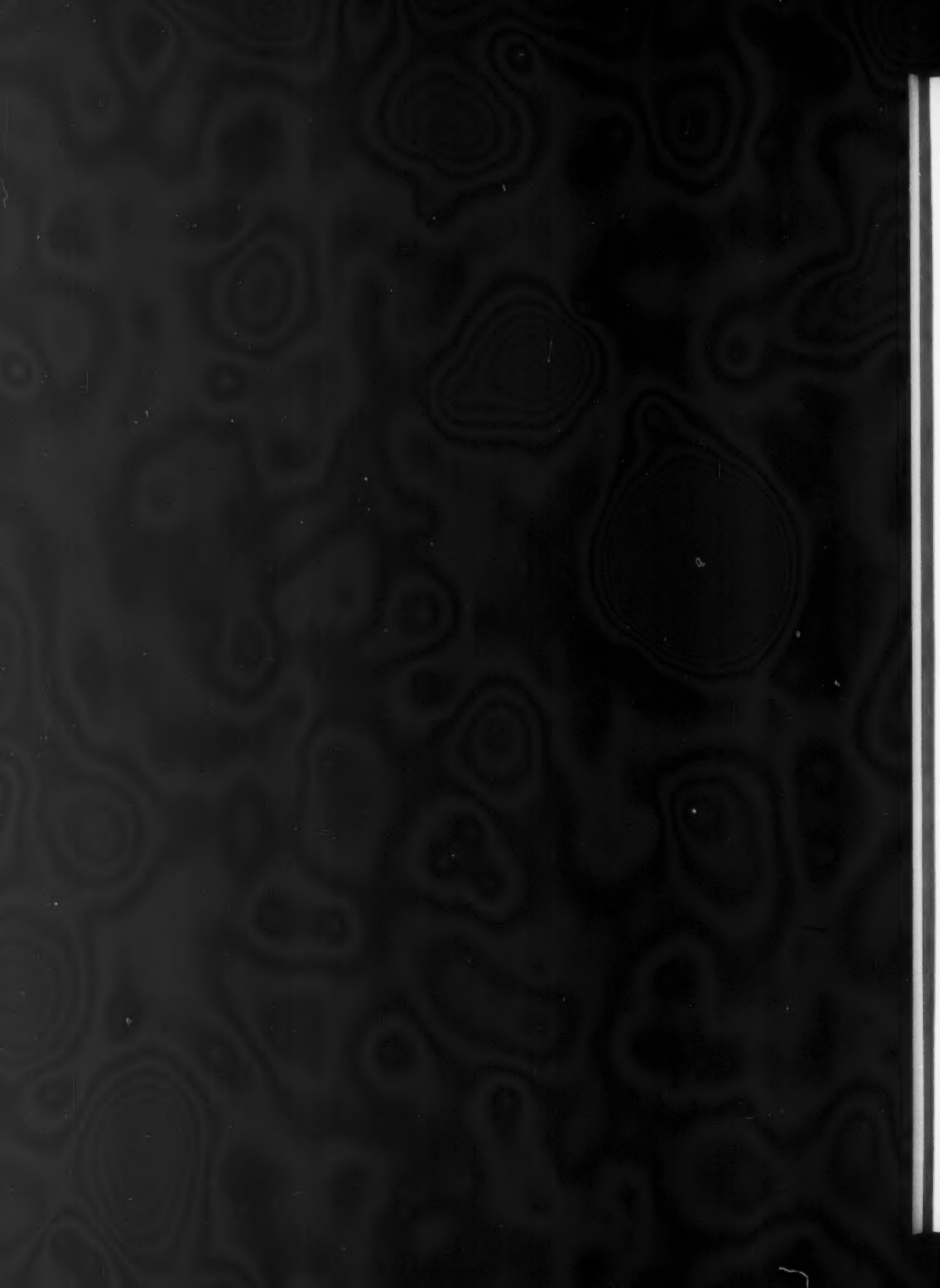
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# CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY

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L. M. BINGHAM, Editor

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## The Anti-Injunction Bills

By E. KENT HUBBARD

Among the several hundred bills awaiting committee action in the 1939 session of the Connecticut General Assembly, there are none fraught with greater possibilities for good or evil than the anti-injunction bills. Contrary to the opinions held by many in the ranks of organized labor and the general public, the Association is not opposed to the enactment of anti-injunction legislation. Its views, however, do not exactly coincide with all those expressed in the hearings before the Judiciary Committee on February 14 and in the bills themselves.

With every desire to see justice done for all—labor, management and the Commonwealth of Connecticut—the Association finds itself entirely in sympathy with the views expressed by Governor Baldwin in his inaugural, when he said, "The day of unreasonable, unrestricted use of injunctions in labor disputes is gone forever. Fair dealing requires the protection of the employer against plant confiscation and wanton sabotage."

No less august body than the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision handed down February 27, upheld the right of the Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. to discharge employes who seized two key buildings of the plant in a 1937 sit-down strike. In his decision, Chief Justice Hughes asserted, "The employes had the right to strike but they had no license to commit acts of violence or to seize their employers' plant. To justify such conduct because of the existence of a labor dispute or of an unfair labor practice would be to put a premium on resort to force instead of legal remedies and to subvert the principles of law and order which lie at the foundation of society."

Should a "premium on resort to force" on the part of either management or labor be permitted in this state as a substitute for legal remedies, then Connecticut will be "on the way out" as an important industrial area. Neither capital nor capable management can be induced to locate in a state where force rather than legal justice prevails, nor is it likely that employment would be increased by expansion from within under such circumstances. Gradual loss of industries and economic decline would be inevitable, despite the best efforts of all development organizations.

By whatever name it may be called, anti or limited injunction, Connecticut should give a square deal to both employes and employers, for to do injustice to one ultimately brings hardships upon both. Neither group should seek a special favoritism under the law not enjoyed by ordinary persons, since that course eventually singles out any such group for restric-

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# FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION

Despite the many calming influences trickling through from Washington via the daily press to establish business confidence, there are still numerous operations which are anything but reassuring to the individual or company enterpriser. There seems to be no way of moderating the minds of certain powerful "crusaders" bent on further extension of Federal powers over business and industry in particular. It is said on good authority that this group has mapped a two to four year program along lines as follows:

Seeking new monopoly controls (Borah-O'Mahoney industry licensing principle would be sufficient); broad powers to reorganize the government so that the new movement for more federal controls would not be hampered; proposals to get industry to increase 5 per cent monthly the number of persons on its payrolls; establishing a motorized Commerce and Labor Department Inspection Corps to see that laws are obeyed; reorganizing government collection of statistics in order that certain secrecy bans on business reports may be lifted; pushing state legislation in the labor field to coincide on better standards set-up in Federal acts; reshaping of patent laws; set up a new Federal agency which would eventually forecast consumer demand and grant tax credits to producers who step up production monthly by stipulated amounts.

It is understood that part of this program has been discussed already in meetings by sponsors both in and out of Washington and that attempts are being made to "sell" patriotic, civic, fraternal and religious organizations on backing this drastic control legislation.

Although Congressional bickering and confusion has slowed up the movement of measures through the legislative mill a number of proposals have been quietly making headway, while others of great import have made their first appearance. A few of these proposals include:

1. The revival of the stream pollution issue on account of the transmission to Congress of a report by the National Resources Committee proposing a program for federal-state efforts which recommended that: the Public Health Service study pollution; federal grants be given to public agencies and loans to industries for

approved pollution projects; approval of pollution-abatement contracts; administration of expenditures under some federal public works agency.

2. Stricter regulation of soft coal industry including setting of minimum prices by Bituminous Coal Commission and adoption of marketing regulations.

3. Legislation to restrict operations of industrial police systems, etc. and intimidation of workers to be submitted by LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee.

4. Preparation and submittal of Robinson-Patman amendment to forbid discrimination among purchasers on net prices, etc. (so-called Basing Point section).

5. Plans of Wage Hour Administration to put around 300 traveling inspectors in the field.

6. The Fulmer Bill (H. R. 50) empowering Census Bureau to collect broad industrial information is being set aside pending completion of legislation on 1940 Census.

7. Early hearings on Byrnes bill reorganizing public works and unemployment. Senator Byrnes indicates he will insist upon creation of a new public works department through the consolidation of present agencies.

8. Plans to give the government power to conscript industrial resources, fix maximum prices and "tax the profits out of war", soon to be considered by the House Military Committee. Similar measure gained much headway in the last Congress.

**Action on Major Bills.** H. R. 3791—Passed House February 15—National Defense Bill authorized \$376 million for more airplanes, improvement of Panama garrisons and educational orders.

S. J. Res. 57—Passamaquoddy Bay tidal wave survey—passed Senate February 6, favorable report to House February 15.

H. R. 3790—Taxation of Federal, State and Local public officials—Passed House February 9.

H. R. 3743—Appropriating over \$1½ billion for independent Federal agencies outside of regular executive departments—passed House February 7.

H. Res. 81—Reviewing life of Dies Committee investigating un-

American activities with authority to spend \$100,000—adopted by House February 9.

H. J. Res. 83—Providing funds for WPA (\$725,000) for remainder fiscal year—Congress completed February 3.

H. Res. 60—Continuing House Committee on Government Reorganization with same powers as in 75th Congress—adopted by House February 1.

S. 1032 and H. R. 3331—Government Contracts to extend Walsh-Healey Act, permitting Federal fixation of wages-hours for government contractors; pending Senate Education and Labor Committee; pending House Judiciary Committee.

S. 1000—NLRA Amendments; Walsh bill amending National Labor Relations Act as proposed by A. F. of L.;—pending Senate Education and Labor Committee; no date set for hearings.

S. 330—Federal Licensing; Borah-O'Mahoney bill to require licensing of corporations;—pending Senate Judiciary Committee.

S. 91—Trade Agreements to require Senate ratification—pending Senate Finance Committee.

H. R. 2309—Walsh-Healey Act; Walter bill to provide for appeal from rulings by Secretary of Labor made pursuant to Act—pending House Judiciary Committee.

H. R. 234—Child Labor to prohibit interstate shipment of goods produced or mined by children under 18—pending House Labor Committee.

H. R. 989—Wage-Hour to prohibit shipment of goods into state with wage-hour law from state where standards are lower—pending House Labor Committee.

For further details of Federal Legislation, members should follow the Association's weekly letter, "Connecticut Observer in Washington" or consult Association headquarters.

## STATE

A study of the legislative journals reveals that the Judiciary Committee had on January 20 an all-time record number of bills, or some 778 measures, to dispose of out of some 2535 placed before all committees, with the exception of a few resolutions on ap-

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# CONNECTICUT STATE COLLEGE

**Editor's Note.** This third article in a series on Connecticut educational institutions was prepared by Frank F. Atwood. Through the series *Connecticut Industry* hopes to demonstrate how its colleges, university and trade schools contribute toward making Connecticut an ideal home for enterprise and for more intelligent and enjoyable living.

EVERY Monday morning twenty-two young men gather in a chemistry laboratory at Storrs, assemble their equipment, and, for two hours, with test tubes, flasks and Bunsen burners, watch the reactions of chemical compounds.

Indistinguishable from the thousand or more students of Connecticut State College working elsewhere on the campus, they are a special group—members of the first University Extension class organized at the State College.

The boys are regularly employed apprentices of the Pratt & Whitney Division of the United Aircraft Corporation, at East Hartford. Under an arrangement between the factory management and the College, now in its second year, they are getting college training while they work.

Instructors from the College staff go to East Hartford to conduct both daytime and evening classes several days a week. One laboratory period is held each week at Storrs. The students and the Pratt & Whitney company share equally in the expense. When the boys have completed a three-year course, they will have the equivalent of more than one year of full-time resident instruction in college subjects.

One of the newest developments at Connecticut State College, the Pratt & Whitney extension course provides a concrete illustration of the way this State-supported institution sees its job. As an agency of the State, Connecticut State College believes its duty lies in whatever field the people of the State require or request its services. In a real sense the State of Connecticut is

becoming the campus of Connecticut State College.

Faith in the power of education to preserve the democratic way of life in America, and belief that a State college must take direct responsibility for educational leadership are fundamentals in the thinking of Dr. Albert N. Jorgensen, president since 1935 of Connecticut State College.

In his 1937-38 biennial report, soon to be published, President Jorgensen says:

"If we neglect our youth, if we allow them to grow up in ignorance and in idleness, then no plans which we may make will be workable a few

icut's 169 towns. While the College has continued to improve its work in agriculture and the enrollment of agricultural students has increased year after year, growth has also been taking place along other lines. Today Connecticut State College offers complete courses in agriculture, including forestry, wildlife, game management and floriculture; arts and sciences; home economics; engineering; business and commerce; secretarial studies; music; physical education; and teacher training for secondary schools. The College grants a master's as well as a bachelor's degree and has 52 graduate and special students. It has a fac-



Photo by Manter

**FRONT campus showing Beach Hall at The Connecticut State College.**

years hence. We will gain nothing if prosperity is restored by neglecting the educational birthright of our children."

## Today and Tomorrow

Located in the Town of Mansfield, 25 miles from Hartford and eight miles from Willimantic, the State College was once a long way out in the country. It was once exclusively a farm school. It is neither today.

The 1,027 students enrolled as regular students at the State College last September came from 112 of Connect-

icut's 169 towns. While the College has continued to improve its work in agriculture and the enrollment of agricultural students has increased year after year, growth has also been taking place along other lines. Today Connecticut State College offers complete courses in agriculture, including forestry, wildlife, game management and floriculture; arts and sciences; home economics; engineering; business and commerce; secretarial studies; music; physical education; and teacher training for secondary schools. The College grants a master's as well as a bachelor's degree and has 52 graduate and special students. It has a fac-

These are times of change at Storrs. On the college grounds a new library building is nearing completion. When it is opened in time for the start of classes in September, it will house the college's collection of



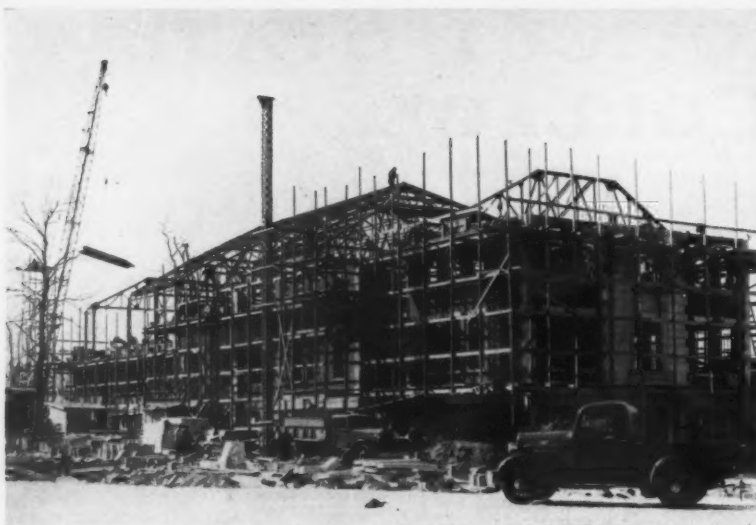


Photo by Manter

**NEW Engineering Building under construction, February, 1939, as a PWA project under supervision of State Department of Public Works.**

approximately 70,000 volumes. It will have a stack and shelf space for a total of 225,000 volumes, and reading rooms that for the first time in many years will accommodate the students and faculty members who use the library.

Near the library, the steelwork of a new engineering building is rising from what was recently a woodlot. Scheduled for completion also before another college year begins, the engineering building will provide classroom space and laboratory facilities, never before available at the State College, for well-rounded courses in mechanical, civil and electrical engineering. These courses are already instituted, and, in anticipation of the better offering in engineering, the enrollment of engineering students is already on the increase.

A home economics building is under construction. An addition to the Atwater Laboratory, for animal disease research, is being built. Contracts have been awarded for construction of two dormitories, one for boys and one for girls. A college residence is going up. All over the campus trenches yawn, and steam shovels have converted pleasant lawns into ugly mounds and gullies of raw earth. New roads and walks are being built. A new central heating plant and steam distribution system, long needed, are being installed. When summer comes and the debris is finally cleared away, Connecticut State College will show a new face to the world.

The construction work, for which an estimated two and a quarter millions is being spent, was made possible by the action of the General Assembly of 1937, which included the college among the State institutions that



**DR. ALBERT N. JORGENSEN**  
President of Connecticut State  
College since 1935.

shared in the Federally-aided building program of the present biennium. But the additions to the physical plant are merely a new suit of clothes for a youth who had long since outgrown his garments. They partially meet the

needs of the college, stated by the Board of Trustees in 1936. Other buildings are still essential. Two more dormitories, which can be built as self-liquidating and self-supporting units, are required to house the student body. An agricultural industries building and new greenhouses are badly needed for the work in agriculture. The college plan calls for other buildings, a stock judging pavilion, a new administration and classroom building, a gymnasium, a field house, a student activities building, an auditorium, and barns for college livestock. Requests for the construction of these buildings are now before the 1939 session of the Legislature.

#### **Details of P. & W. Course**

The beginning of the Pratt & Whitney extension course was in the fall of 1937. Executives of the aircraft company, who had been conducting their own training program for apprentices, approached President Jorgensen with the suggestion that the College give assistance. The factory normally hires about 60 apprentices a year, it was stated, and it was proposed that they start their college training after about one year of work in the shop. An outline of courses was adopted, and the first class was enrolled in January of 1938. These boys are now in their third semester, and a second class entered the first term last September.

While credit toward a college degree is not given, the college took the view that all work should be definitely of collegiate level. Given in six semesters of 20 weeks each, the course includes instruction in four principal fields: (1) mathematics and the physical sciences, (2) social sciences, (3) engineering and machine design, and (4) general cultural subjects.

The apprentices study chemistry, applied mechanics, differential and integral calculus. A course in functional government leads to a study of economics and industrial management, and touches on such subjects as production methods, corporation finance, and industrial psychology. In applied engineering the curriculum calls for study of materials, metallurgy, machine design, thermodynamics and electricity.

A course in English composition, and, if possible, an introduction to profitable reading and to art, will top off the training.

Curiously, perhaps, the course contains nothing about aircraft or air-

craft engines, as such. It is not trade training, but general college engineering training that is sought, and the course has been planned to fit any mechanical industry as well as it does the aircraft industry. The studies are intended to give the young men valuable all-around education, within the limits imposed by the short period for classroom work, which will improve their opportunities for advancement, increase their value to their employer, and enrich their lives.

The cost, to date, has been \$150 a year for each student, divided equally between the company and the students. The boys provide their own transportation on the days they go to Storrs, and they must use their leisure time outside of working hours to prepare for class. Classes also are held outside of working time.

"It's tough," the boys will tell you, but on the whole they are enthusiastic. "I feel," said one apprentice, working in the chemistry laboratory the other day, "that we're getting a break nobody else is getting."

Instructors say the boys work rather more seriously than the average class of college students, and although some of them have had considerable difficulty with mathematics of college grade, the course has been sufficiently successful, from the standpoint of both the college and the company, so that it has passed beyond the experimental stage. The same facilities are now available to other industries.

One difficulty arises. Under the present state budgetary system, no funds can be spent unless provision is made for them when the budget is drawn up, and income from new activities goes into the general fund of the State rather than to the College. Extension services are being requested, not only in engineering but in other fields such as training for welfare work and for public health nursing. They could be given if financial arrangements could be worked out.

#### Fitting Courses to State's Needs

Perhaps the most rapid change now taking place in the curricula of the State College is the development of engineering. When the college was officially accredited a few years ago the engineering curriculum was not approved. Better facilities and more instruction were both needed to bring the engineering work up to accepted standards.

The Engineering Division was housed in the small and crowded

Mechanic Arts Building, constructed in 1910 and used at first as a dining hall. Only mechanical engineering courses were offered. The enrollment was small and the faculty correspondingly few in number.

Since 1935 civil and electrical engineering have been added. Three new men, two of them replacements and one an addition, joined the engineering faculty this year. Enrollment in engineering courses has progressed from a total of 85 in the 1937-38 college year to 127 last September. Indications are that enrollment will be 180 in September of 1939 and that it will continue to increase until it levels out between 250 and 300 students.

Completion of the new engineering building will provide 45,000 square feet of floor space instead of the 10,000 in the old Mechanic Arts Building. Laboratories and equipment are planned for work in hydraulics, materials testing, sanitary engineering, structural engineering, power machinery, illumination, communication, steam engines, internal combustion engines, air conditioning, refrigeration, compressed air, and fuels.

It is expected that it will be necessary to add to the faculty again next year. With the proper quarters, adequate equipment and a staff sufficiently specialized to teach all required subjects, accreditation of the engineering curriculum is assured.

The idea of college work planned in consultation with prospective employers of college graduates has been

followed in the Economics Department. This year Connecticut State has added a course in cost accounting. Next fall a new course in intermediate accounting will start. In the fall of 1940 a course in auditing will be added. Courses in insurance, personnel administration and industrial management are now being given.

The expansion of the economics work, resulting in establishment of a full-fledged Division of Business and Commerce, has been undertaken only after hearing the views, individually and in groups, of leading Connecticut business and industrial executives. These men have been asked what they expect a college graduate to know when he comes to work for them. Acting on their advice, the Economics Department has planned its courses to give all-around education for a business or industrial career rather than specialized technical training for a specific job.

Junior executives should know something about personnel management, something about cost accounting, something about the new social security laws, something about the use of statistics, and the law of contracts. All these are included in the business courses.

Insurance executives and members of the Economics faculty met with President Jorgensen in April of 1938. They discussed what they considered the general characteristics for individual success in the insurance field, what types of positions are open for college

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Photo by Mantor

CO-ED riders at campus Horse Show of the Block and Bridle Club.



# CHEMURGY

By ROBERT D. McMILLEN, *Director of Information,*  
National Farm Chemurgic Council

**Editor's Note.** Believing that the comparatively new "Chemurgy" movement promises much toward the economic improvement of industry, agriculture and the entire nation, *Connecticut Industry* publishes in this issue the first in an intermittent series of articles and news topics explaining the background and objectives of the program. Future articles will tell of specific developments in the field of "Chemurgy" research.

A NEW word has been making its way about the nation. The word is "chemurgy."

Whenever it is heard the first questions invariably are "What does it mean? Where does it come from?"

Chemurgy comes from the Egyptian stem "chemi," the base of our modern word "chemistry," and "ergon," the old Greek word for "work." Literally translated, it means "putting chemistry to work." Usually the word is combined with "farm" so as to convey the thought that chemurgy means putting chemistry to work for agriculture and, as a necessary result, the nation as a whole. The chemurgic program is to advance the industrial use of American farm products through applied science.

Using farm raw materials in industry is an ancient and necessary practice. The Israelites found that they could not make bricks for the Pharaoh without straw. The manufacture of textiles antedates the dawn of history. Through the ages man has found that the primary source of all wealth is the soil, the mines and the sea, and that it is upon the soil that he must depend for his very life. Years of famine followed years of plenty. The Old World discovered in America new crops for food—potatoes and Indian corn—and, with the chemical revolution that followed the industrial revolution, new uses for both new and old raw materials from the earth. Even so, it was still thought that the farmer's only purpose in life was to provide food for himself and for the rest of the inhabitants of the world. Eventually

came a time when the farmer was so efficient that he could grow more food than he could profitably dispose of. The problem of getting rid of what he had produced without a loss to himself seemed insoluble, for his capacity to produce was increasing more rapidly than was the population itself. No matter how rich a man may become, he still eats only three meals a day. The human stomach, despite the evidence offered by abdominal protuberances on many fronts, has not the ability to expand enough to make up for the increase in food production.

Back in the middle twenties a few men, impatient with political schemes for farm relief, decided that there must be a sound approach to agricultural problems even though it might not promise overnight relief. Organic chemistry, they discovered, and other sciences as well, were looking to ma-



**THE researcher in Chemurgy seeks both new uses for farm products and new crops for old, that both agriculture and industry may enjoy greater prosperity.**

terials of nature as food for factories instead of stomachs. They did not think of grain and meat and fibers as such, but as cellulose, proteins, starch and oils, the raw materials of new types of industry. In this field, they felt, agriculture might have a chance to expand its markets.

Among these men were Wheeler McMillen, at that time associate editor of *Farm and Fireside*, now president

of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, and Dr. William J. Hale, consulting chemist for the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Michigan. Within a few days of each other in 1926 they both published articles expressing this new conception of the farm market.

Their belief appears to be well-founded. Today it is estimated that forty million acres are producing cellulose, oils, starch and protein for industry from trees, soybeans, sweet potatoes and numerous other crops, yet the surface has barely been scratched. As an indication of the small start yet made, it may be remarked that several firms are dehydrating castor oil for conversion into a drying oil, essential in varied industries, and are using the oil for other purposes. Yet no commercial production of castor beans has been established on American farms because the necessary agricultural research as to varieties, soils, cultivation and harvesting has not been accomplished. One of chemurgy's jobs, at which it now is at work, is to get this done. All the beans now used are imported.

The chemurgic movement as it is now known did not originate until 1935, when a group of farm organizations and the Chemical Foundation sponsored a Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science at Dearborn, Michigan, with the cooperation of Mr. Henry Ford. Dr. Hale had originated the word chemurgy two years previous to the conference when he published a book called "The Farm Chemurgic." When the representatives of agriculture, industry and science at the first Dearborn conference resolved to set up a permanent organization to further the ideas proposed there, chemurgy as a word came into its own, for the new body was known as the Farm Chemurgic Council. Later incorporated as the National Farm Chemurgic Council, the organization's headquarters, for some time at Dearborn, were permanently established in November, 1938, at Columbus, Ohio, a location where agriculture and industry meet on common terms.

The Council, a non-partisan and non-profit body, conducts a steady educational campaign on the concept that agriculture can supply unlimited new wealth to the nation if sufficient

knowledge of plant growth and values is attained. It is not the purpose of the Council to promote individual new products—in a certain few instances unscrupulous "promoters" with fantastic claims have attempted to establish what have come to be known as "chemurgic rackets."

Among the most important activities of the National Farm Chemurgic Council which, incidentally, is supported entirely by memberships and contributions, are the conferences held in various parts of the country. The first three annual national conferences were held in Dearborn, the fourth in Omaha, Nebraska, and the fifth is scheduled for March 29 through April 1 at Jackson, Mississippi. Regional and state conferences have been held at Fresno, California; Beaumont, Texas; Lafayette, Louisiana; Columbia, South Carolina; Macon, Georgia; Gladewater, Texas, and Jackson, Mississippi, to mention several. Speakers are arranged for meetings and news and radio material is supplied to newspapers, press associations and broadcasting stations. Notable among the achievements of the Council so far has been the creation by Congress of four regional laboratories, each provided with a million dollars a year, to develop new uses and markets for farm surpluses. The laboratories have been located by the Department of Agriculture at New Orleans, Peoria, Illinois, Philadelphia and Albany, California.

The Council is now urging that since the laboratories are going after the surplus crop problems at that end, the next need is additional funds for state agricultural colleges and experiment stations to seek new crops which may be grown instead of the surplus crops. This proposes an effort to prevent surpluses, in addition to the laboratory effort to find uses for them. The large list of suggestions in the field of new crops includes, besides castor beans, pyrethrum (for insecticides), perilla and other new oil crops, plants to fill fiber needs not supplied by present crops, improved sweet potatoes for starch, special crops for sugar and alcohol production.

Much attention has been attracted by the possibility of farmers' entering the huge motor fuel market (More than 20 billion gallons of gasoline a year) by producing anhydrous ethyl alcohol from agricultural materials to be blended with gasoline. Superior fuels have been attained by the blend, and efforts are being continued to de-

termine the lowest economic cost at which the alcohol can be produced.

Sweet potato starch is well under way in Mississippi. New flax areas are being opened in Texas. Considering the imports of jute, flax, hemp, long staple cotton and carpet wools, fiber potentialities are considerable. So are those in vegetable oils, since more than one and a half billion pounds are imported annually.

Of interest to Connecticut Valley farmers is the research being conducted into the production of tobacco as a source of nicotine, for which there is a considerable demand.

Chemurgy offers no panacea for farm recovery, but it proposes what is universally accepted as a sound program that in any event is desirable to follow.

Forty-two million Americans are gainfully employed, the chemurgists point out. If enough of their purchasing power could be spent for products of American farms to raise the agricultural income to proper proportions, the expenditures of farmers would substantially reduce unemployment.

## CONNECTICUT STATE COLLEGE

*(Continued from page 5)*

men in insurance companies, and whether special training should be given in college to students interested in insurance work.

Their general conclusions were summarized by G. W. Skilton, comptroller of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. Mr. Skilton said:

"We feel that the purpose of the College should be to give a man as broad a general background as it can and leave the specific problem of training a man for a particular job up to the concern with which he is working. We are looking for the all-around man rather than the specialist since the very nature of the business today requires that a man specialize later on in a particular field of work. We feel that the specific training for insurance can very well come after the man enters his job."

It was unanimously agreed that a basic course in insurance would contribute to the education of every student. Every college graduate, presumably, will be a buyer of insurance. The State College insurance course, accordingly, aims at fundamental knowledge of insurance principles and practices, useful to any man or woman.

Contacts between the college and the industries and business institutions of the State are not confined to the faculty. College classes go on inspection trips to industrial plants and business houses, and private citizens frequently are invited to address student groups at Storrs.

### Contribution to Agriculture

The contribution of the college to Connecticut agriculture is a story that needs no retelling. The results of animal disease research at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, operated as part of the State College, have meant millions of dollars to the poultry and dairy industries not only of Connecticut but of the world. It probably would not be an exaggeration to say that these investigations alone have repaid every penny that Connecticut has ever spent at Storrs.

The idea of extending the services of the college to the State at large has had its fullest development in the agricultural Extension Service, which last summer observed its twenty-fifth anniversary. Through agricultural extension, the new methods in scientific farming and homemaking are brought to thousands of families throughout Connecticut. Specialists in agricultural economics, farm management, dairying, poultry husbandry, fruit and vegetable production, forestry, nutrition, clothing, home management, agricultural engineering, and other subjects make their services available in a hundred ways to the rural people of the state. Six thousand boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs under the guidance of the Extension Service learn practical farming and homemaking and get experience in group activity through their club projects.

The college hopes to develop a program for urban youth that will include non-credit instruction and guidance as well as college credit courses.

One logical step remains to be taken, the application of the research principle to subjects other than agriculture. The Board of Trustees has authorized the establishment of research programs in business and commerce and in home economics, paralleling the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station. They will be started when funds permit. Connecticut State College considers that it has three related functions, equally important—research, resident instruction, and extension of its services to the people of the State.

# INDUSTRIAL GARDENING

By EDWARD P. B. LAWRENCE

**Editor's Note.** This is the first in a series of three articles by an experienced nurseryman and writer depicting the advantages of establishing an industrial garden and how one may be developed at moderate cost. The other two articles in the series will appear in April and May issues.

## No. 1. What Your Garden Should be Like

ONE of the most significant developments to be noted in modern industrial conditions is the increasing tendency among mill and factory owners to seek to improve the external appearance of their plants by the cultivation and ornamentation of the surrounding grounds.

The trend is to surround the worker with attractive and sanitary conditions, plenty of light, and good air. Unquestionably a pleasant and "livable" environment goes far toward improving the general morale, while more work and of better quality can be looked for where the physical conditions are maintained at a high level. A superior type of operative is apt to be attracted, even if the monetary awards are no better than obtainable elsewhere. The wasteful labor turnover is reduced, and a more healthful and cheerful tone will prevail.

Chambers of commerce, fraternal clubs and the like, when officially visiting other cities are often shown over the premises of the more important or interesting industrial concerns; and new manufacturing processes, special machinery and so forth are explained and demonstrated. It sometimes happens that representatives of foreign governments, or other large potential buyers from abroad are thus entertained, and everything is done on these occasions to give the visitors a favorable impression of American standards and ideals. To that end well cared for grounds furnish a distinct contribution.

The advertising value of such surroundings is recognized by the manufacturers of Shredded Wheat, who print on their packages containing their product an illustration of their factory in its park-like setting. There

is implied a connection between healthy vigorous vegetation, fresh country air, and the wholesome food which they manufacture.

## A Restful Industrial Garden

It is not necessary, however, to have a very large area of vacant land surrounding a factory in order to materially improve its appearance by suitable planting. For example, the Associated Dyeing and Printing Corp. (Cramer & King Works), at Paterson, N. J., have converted what was once a bare and unsightly plot of about sixty square feet, into an oasis of color and verdure. The general arrangement consists of a grass plot in which six circular flower beds have been cut, each about eight feet in diameter. One of these beds near the center of the plot is filled with Cannas surrounding a tall flag pole. Another is interestingly planted with dwarf evergreen shrubs. A stone bird bath on pedestal occupies the middle of this bed. The four other beds are planted with dark leaved Coleus, edged with dwarf Begonias. In addition to the beds, four

fine pyramidal evergreens are set out at equal distances on the grass plot. The whole is enclosed within a dwarf hedge of evergreen privet. The hedge is kept closely clipped and its regular level sides and flat top cause it to resemble in shape a wall of solid brick or stone. Not being more than about two feet in height, it forms an appropriate boundary without obscuring the view from passers-by. The blank wall of the dyehouse, forming the background of the picture is practically hidden beneath a covering of Ampelopsis (Virginian Creeper).

Evidently, however, the garden work was not carried out entirely with a view to its pleasing effect for the general public. One of the underlying ideas must have been "art for art's sake" or perhaps more probably, for the sake of those compelled to spend the larger portion of their waking hours within the gates. Hidden away where it is almost entirely surrounded by buildings, and barely visible, if at all, from the public road, is an irregular shaped patch of the

(Continued on page 23)





# NEWS FORUM

**Anthony Joins Telephone Board.** Graham H. Anthony, president of Veeder-Root, Inc., of Hartford was made a director of The Southern New England Telephone Company at its January Board meeting.

Well known throughout the state as a business leader, Mr. Anthony is a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford Electric Light Company, Hartford National Bank & Trust Company, the Aetna (Fire) Insurance Company, Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company, the Holo-Krome Screw Corporation, Billings & Spencer, the Connecticut Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Manufacturers. He is president of the Manufacturers Association of Hartford County and is a member of the Governor's advisory committee on unemployment compensation and the West Hartford finance board.

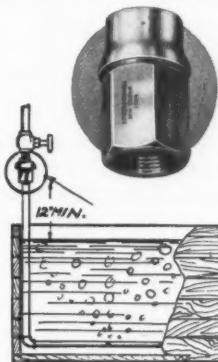
His interest in civic affairs includes the following: director of the Hartford Community Chest of which he was vice president and campaign manager for 1935-36; director of the Kingswood School, West Hartford, and the Y. M. C. A.; former president of the Hartford Club, and a member of the vestry of St. John's Church, West Hartford.

Formerly with the Gilbert Clock Company of Winsted and the Allen Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Mr. Anthony has been president of Veeder-Root since 1932. He is a native of North Carolina and a graduate of the engineering school of the University of North Carolina.

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**Beaton and Cadwell Introduce New Products.** The Beaton and Cadwell Manufacturing Company of

New Britain, manufacturers of floor and ceiling plates, radiator air valves, relief valves, flush valves and other heating and plumbing specialties, has recently developed a combination Syphon Breaker and Agitator which not only prevents syphoning but also allows air to mix with water discharging at the bottom of a tank, agitating the water and thus effecting a considerable saving in water consumption.



The State Public Health Code now calls for the use of a Syphon Breaker wherever the public water supply is fed into an open cleansing tank, such as is commonly used in all plating rooms, laundries, etc.

It is understood that Beaton and Cadwell's new device has already been installed and is giving exceptionally satisfactory results in several Hartford County factories, particularly in New Britain.

★ ★ ★

**Fuller Profits and Taxes Nearly Equal.** Tax payments of the Fuller Brush Company of Hartford for the year just ended amounted to \$323,738 as against earnings of only slightly

more, or \$364,089, according to a recent report to stockholders by President Alfred C. Fuller.

In his report, Mr. Fuller pointed out that "two-thirds of this tax is not based on profits but constitutes a direct charge on business, whether or not profits are made, which, in my opinion, is certain to impair the ability of industry to maintain high wages and lower prices as time goes on."

★ ★ ★

**Phelps Named Director of Colt's.** Dwight G. Phelps, veteran vice president of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, was elected a director of the company at its January board meeting. He fills the vacancy left by the death of Frederick T. Moore.

Mr. Phelps, who entered the employ of Colt's in 1902, has been vice president since April, 1938. Prior to that time he served as divisional vice president in charge of the electrical departments of the business. Coming to the company from the Hartford Public High School, he was sent into the field seven years later as a firearms salesman. In 1921 he was made sales manager, and in 1924 was transferred to the electrical division where he became manager five years later. In 1937 he was elected a vice president in charge of the electrical division.

A resident of West Hartford, Mr. Phelps has served as police commissioner there for several years.

★ ★ ★

**Foy Made Director of United Aircraft.** Byron C. Foy, vice president of the Chrysler Corporation and president of the De Soto Motor Corporation was made a director of United Air-



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craft Corporation late in January, according to Donald L. Brown, president of United.

Mr. Foy has devoted his business life to the automotive field, after graduating from the University of Texas. He first became a sales representative of the Ford Motor Company in Dallas, Texas, and later joined a firm of Chrysler Distributors in New York City. In October, 1929, he was made a vice president of the Chrysler Corporation and in March, 1931, became president of the De Soto Motor Corporation. He is also secretary of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

★ ★ ★

**Swayze Heads Whitney - Blake.** Frank H. Swayze, former vice president of Western Electric, and connected with it and Graybar Electric for 37 years, was elected president of Whitney Blake Company, Hamden, late in January to succeed Henri Sadacca, who had just resigned to devote his full attention to the Noma Electric Company of which he was recently elected president.

Other officers elected were: Andrew Vorum, president of American Cross-arm and Conduit Company of Chicago, and John A. Procter of Boston, directors; James W. Cooper, of Watrous, Hewitt, Gumbart & Corbin, secretary. All other officers were re-elected.

★ ★ ★

**Death of Southington Hardware Executive.** John A. Butler, Sr., 70, superintendent of the Southington Hardware Company, died February 13 at his home in Southington, following a brief illness of pneumonia.

Mr. Butler was employed for 52 years at the hardware concern, serving as foreman of the screw department for many years before he was named superintendent.

He leaves four sons, Edward C. Butler, borough warden, John, Robert and Richard Butler all of Southington; two daughters, and five grandchildren, all of Southington.

The funeral was held February 15 from his home and at St. Thomas' Church. Burial was made in St. Thomas' Cemetery.

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**Lee Named Exposition President.** Wilson H. Lee, president of Fairlee Farms, Orange, and founder of the Wilson H. Lee Company, one of the largest printing concerns in the state, has been elected vice president of the

Eastern States Exposition, according to Joshua L. Brooks, who was reelected president of the exposition for the 23rd consecutive term. At the same time, Mr. Brooks announced the election of President E. Kent Hubbard of the Association as vice president of the exposition.

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#### **Telephone Business Office Moves.**

Official transfer of the business office of the Southern New England Telephone Company from its former headquarters in the Court Street building, New Haven, to the ground floor of the new company headquarters at Church and Wall Streets, was announced February 13. All business transactions, including payment of bills, will be handled at the new location.

Starting March 1 on week day afternoons from 1:30 to 3:30, interested parties may inspect the new building, accompanied by official company guides.

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#### **Production Steps Up in Two New Britain Plants.**

A rise in the industrial activity curve was reported by New Britain manufacturers early in February. Officials of the Fafnir Bearing Company, according to an Associated Press Dispatch, said practically the entire plant was now on a 40 hour week, and now employs about 1,500 persons.

The entire plant of the Stanley Works is also said to be operating 40 hours a week, benefiting several thousand more workers.

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#### **Smyth Company Elects Officers.**

Directors of Smyth Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of book-binding machinery, Hartford, elected Carl Schramm, head of the designing and engineering division as vice president and James C. Gourley, connected with the company since 1900, secretary and assistant treasurer, at its annual meeting on February 6. Mitchell S. Little, president and treasurer, and Miss Sarah I. Duffy, assistant secretary, were reelected, as were all directors at the annual meeting of stockholders.

Mr. Schramm, who joined the Smyth Manufacturing Company 15 years ago, was formerly for 11 years with Pratt & Whitney small tool division. He is a native of Elizabeth, N. J., and now lives in North Coventry, Connecticut.

Mr. Gourley, who was born in Thompsonville, was superintendent at the George P. Clark Company in Windsor Locks before coming to Hartford in 1900.

★ ★ ★

#### **Capewell Gets Large Polish Order.**

The Capewell Manufacturing Company, Hartford, manufacturers of horse nails, recently sold approximately \$100,000 worth of rebuilt nail-making machinery to Witold Trzeciakowski of Warsaw, Poland. Mr. Trzeciakowski, a member of a prominent Polish industrial family, plans to have in operation early this fall a nail plant in Poland which will produce from 300 to 500 tons of nails.

With the purchase of machinery for making horse nails and the establishment of the factory, Mr. Trzeciakowski hopes to push Poland another step forward in building both military efficiency and commercial strength. Much of the first year's production is said to be slated for use by the Polish military which has 210 battalions of horsemen. The market is further extended by the fact that 65 percent of the population of Poland engages in agriculture.

Mr. Trzeciakowski remained in Hartford for approximately two weeks during various experiments in nail manufacturing being carried out at the Governor Street factory of the Capewell Manufacturing Company. The greater part of the machinery sold was that formerly used in the Toronto factory of the Capewell Company, according to Staunton Williams, president of the firm.

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**Unemployment Compensation Moves Division.** The Unemployment Compensation Division of the State Labor Department will move from 555 Asylum Street, Hartford into the building owned by Goodwin Beach and J. Watson Beach, trustees, near the "New Haven" railroad tracks on Broad Street, after alterations have been completed. This building was formerly occupied by the L. & H. Motor Company, and more recently by Heublein Brothers. A two-year lease of the first and second floors, with the privilege of using the roof for the parking of automobiles, is understood to have been negotiated.

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**Light Thrown on Pension Scheme.** Seeking to avoid the disillusionment of thousands of Connecticut's older



citizens 60 years of age or over by various high sounding but "out of reach" pension plans, State Public Welfare Commissioner, Frederic C. Walcott, recently released a detailed study of probable expenses to Connecticut of the various Old Age Assistance plans as compiled by Raymond Field of the statistical division. The specific plans considered by Mr. Field included: Townsend Plan, the California State Retirement Life Payment Plan, the Welfare Federation Plan and the Colorado Plan.

By various statistical methods, Mr. Field estimated that "there were in Connecticut last year approximately 159,000 persons 60 years of age and over," and under the Townsend Plan paying \$200 a month to this group would cost the state of Connecticut, \$31,800,000 a month or \$381,600,000 a year.

The second plan, or the "Thirty Dollars Every Thursday" plan proposed for California recently, which would provide \$30 a week to every unemployed qualified voter 50 years of age or over, it was estimated, would cost Connecticut a minimum of \$204,444,240 per year.

The "Welfare Federation Plan" which proposes to endow every citizen 60 years of age or over, regardless of his financial status, with \$60 a month, and which some 100 members of the present Congress are said to be advocating, is estimated by Mr. Fields to involve the state, in the event of passage by the State Legislature, some \$9,500,000 per month or \$114,480,000 per year.

The "Colorado Plan" which calls for \$45.00 per month, less any net income for all persons over 60 years of age, if applied to Connecticut, according to Mr. Fields would cost the state \$7,155,000 per month or \$85,860,000 per year.

The adherents of the Townsend Plan hope to finance through a 2 per cent transaction or sales tax on every dollar of merchandise sold, feeling certain that Utopia for elder people can be brought about without question of doubt by this method. If Connecticut had imposed such a tax on general retail sales in 1933, such tax would have yielded \$9,160,520 as against the required \$381,600,000. Even pyramiding by estimating a substantial increase in the tax base through money spent by pension recipients, this proposed tax would be no more than 8 or 10 per cent of the amount required.

Without going into detailed figures on the other two plans, it is apparent from the cost previously mentioned when compared with the total state receipts from all sources in Connecticut during the fiscal years 1937-38, or little more than \$65,000,000 that it would be economic suicide to attempt any of the three plans in the state, despite the noblest desires of all to do justice to the aged who find themselves in economic need.

The Colorado plan adopted in 1935 and revised in 1936 is well on the road towards bankrupting that state. Already some 38,000 persons who are qualified to receive average pensions of \$39.00 per month have been paid on a steadily declining scale since January 1, and the question now is whether or not they can be paid anything, despite the fact that the state has been taxed to the limit to pay for the pensions.

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**Fox's Holds Third Annual Connecticut Products Week.** The wide variety of manufactured products made in Connecticut was brought to the attention of greater Hartford shopping districts for the week beginning February 18 by G. Fox and Company. The store-wide exhibit, featured as the third annual Connecticut-Made Week, included products made by scores of Connecticut firms situated not only in Hartford but in a substantial number of the industrial centers throughout the state.

Since our deadline February 18 will not permit details, including photographs, the story will appear in the April issue of CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY.

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**Pratt & Whitney to Build at Charter Oak Site.** Following a meeting of the Board of Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond on February 8, President Clayton R. Burt, announced that authorization had been made to "proceed at once with the construction of the new building for the Pratt & Whitney Division of the company at the recently acquired Charter Oak Park site," in West Hartford.

The project, consisting of a one story manufacturing building, a two story office building, and a two story pattern storage, with garage and power plant, is expected to be ready for occupancy by early fall. While no exacting measurements have thus far been released by company officials, CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY is permitted

to make the statement that the main manufacturing building will be nearly 1,000 feet long and more than 500 feet wide. No official estimates have been made public as to the total floor space to be constructed nor as to the estimated cost of this new expansion move.

In explaining the reasons for inaugurating the new building venture, Mr. Burt said, "The directors for a long time have recognized the fact that the present buildings of the Pratt & Whitney Division were entirely inadequate for the manufacture of the company's products." With this in view it was decided to purchase Charter Oak Park in West Hartford, which provided an ideal location for manufacturing purposes, with accessible railroad facilities and completely out of the flood area.

Recognizing the necessity of providing more suitable manufacturing facilities to meet present day conditions, the directors, Mr. Burt said, decided to take advantage of the present building costs and low money rates, and therefore approved the building plans and authorized the necessary long term bank loans required for additional financing.

Established in 1860 by Amos Whitnew and Francis A. Pratt, the company has occupied its present quarters for a period of 79 years. The company which is world famous for its manufacture of small tools, gauges and machinery, has during recent years improved designs which have necessitated much heavier machines than were formerly produced. In 1929 the heaviest machine manufactured by the company weighed approximately 12,000 pounds, but last year several machines were produced weighing as much as 80,000 pounds. With the growing tendency for machines of greater weight, the directors recognized the necessity of providing more suitable manufacturing facilities to meet present day conditions.

The former park property was purchased from the Chase National Bank of New York, executor of the estate of the late Orlando Jones, in 1937, at a price said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The site contains 120 acres, and was for many years the scene of Grand Circuit races and Connecticut State Fairs.

It is understood that the Pratt and Whitney Division will abandon its present plant and general offices on Capitol Avenue in favor of the new construction when completed.

**Loss Appeal no Surprise to Ditmars.** In a statement made public February 8, when Gray Telephone Pay Station learned of an adverse decision against it in its patent suit against Western Electric Company, Walter E. Ditmars, recently elected president of the company said the following, in part: "... Prior to becoming president of Gray Telephone Pay Station on November 17, I had carefully studied the status of this litigation and had personally drawn the conclusion that the decision reached by the lower court, which was adverse to the Gray company, would probably be upheld. Listening to the arguments of counsel on both sides during the appeal in Chicago on November 14, served only to confirm my previous conclusion.

"Last September the Gray Company, in anticipation of the decision, which was handed down today, amended its charter, which formerly limited its manufacturing activities solely to pay stations and closely-allied products, so as to permit the company to engage in broad general manufacturing activity.

"Since this charter was amended the company has entered into two important manufacturing contracts which I have every reason to believe will have a decidedly beneficial effect on future earning power. Other possible manufacturing activities are now being carefully studied.

"While the relationship between the Western Electric Company and the present management of the Gray company is very friendly, I have no way of knowing, at the present time, just what the future business relations may be. I can only state that so far as the Gray company is concerned, we wish to resume as far as possible the relationship which existed prior to the break between the former management of Gray and Western Electric Company.

"Our plans, however, call for extensive manufacturing activities in other lines, and are not dependent on the telephone pay station business."

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**Death of Frank R. Appelt.** Frank R. Appelt, president of the Warrenton Woolen Company, Torrington, died shortly before midnight February 17 at the New Haven Hospital after an illness of more than six months.

Born 54 years ago in Austria, he came to this country with his family as a small boy, locating in Webster,

Massachusetts. There he was employed for several years at the Slater Mills. While still employed he attended night school and made a systematic study of the weaving industry, finally becoming an authority on the manufacture of woolen goods.

Going to Torrington more than 25 years ago, he first became secretary and superintendent of the Warrenton Woolen Company and later president and treasurer, succeeding Frank E. Coe in that post after his death in 1924.

Besides his connection with the Warrenton Woolen Company he was associated with several other enterprises in Torrington and elsewhere. He was a former director of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, the Torrington Water Company, the Torrington Electric Light Company, the Connecticut Power Company, the Bates Shoe Company of Webster, Mass., and the Torrington National Bank & Trust Company. He was also president of the Sanitary Paper Mills of East Hartford. Among his club affiliations were Torrington Country Club, the Torrington Club, The Union League Club of New York, the Pine Orchard Club and the Elks. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church, Torrington, a member of the executive council of the Connecticut diocese of the Episcopal Church; a corporator of the Charlotte Hungerford Hospital and a member of the board of governors of the Maria Seymour Brooker Memorial.

His lodge affiliations included membership in the Seneca Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and Cyrus Chapter, R. A. M. of Torrington; Buel Council, R. & S. M., of Litchfield; Clark Commandery, Knights Templar of Waterbury; Lafayette Consistory, 32nd Degree of Bridgeport; and Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine of Hartford.

A man of fine character and personality, Mr. Appelt had many friends who held him in the highest esteem. Able and sincere his counsel was sought and highly valued in all positions he held. In his death his associates and the interests which they represented as well as his friends experienced a great and irreparable loss.

Mr. Appelt's wife, the former Miss Mary E. Bates, to whom he was married December 30, 1914, died at Torrington in May of 1937. He leaves his two daughters, the Misses Zella Harriet and Lucia Bartlett, one of whom is a graduate of Smith College, and the other a student at that insti-

tution. Besides his daughters he leaves his mother, Mrs. Mary Appelt of Webster, Massachusetts; four brothers, Joseph of Auburndale, Mass., Gustave and Rudolph of Webster, and Earl of Boston; and one sister Ida of California.

The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon, February 21, at one o'clock from Trinity Episcopal Church, with the Rev. H. Francis Hine, pastor, officiating. The honorary pall bearers were: F. M. Travis, General S. H. Wadhams, John N. Brooks, H. J. Castle, F. Earl Coe, F. I. Sears of Webster, Mass.; G. E. Hammann, George W. Peterson, C. L. McNeil, F. J. Damon, H. G. Ellis, David Ayr, F. H. Griffiths, P. J. Fitzgerald, F. L. Braman, and W. R. Reid.

The active bearers were A. A. Dolbick, A. D. Binder, James Boyno, Frank Felber, Manuel Silba and Pearly Stacey, all foremen at the Warrenton Woolen Mill.

Burial was made in Bates private cemetery at Thompson, Connecticut.

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**Rockville Gets New Hat Factory.** The latest addition to Rockville's industries is a woman's hat manufacturing company which opened the week of January 20 with about 20 Rockville people, mostly women, in its employ. The plant is located on two floors of the former Belding Mill.

It is to be known as the Rockville Hat Manufacturing Company.

This concern is headed by Morris Siegall of New York, with Julius Morris and Sam Smith of Springfield, Mass., as vice president, secretary and treasurer, respectively.

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**New Hat Factory Now Under Way.** Legrand Benedict of Putnam and E. LeRoy Cummings of Philadelphia have started a new hat factory in the Putnam Land & Mills Company factory in Putnam. After incorporation the plant will be known as Cumming Benedict, Inc. It will manufacture rough unfinished hats, featuring the trade name of the "Putnam Hat".

An attempt will be made to avoid seasonal slumps. As far as possible, the plant will keep its first shift working full time. During rush seasons the force will be augmented.

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**Fafnir Shows Profit for 1938.** The Fafnir Bearing Company reported to its stockholders early in February that it had earned an operating profit

of \$730,223.34 during 1938. The corporation at the close of the year had a surplus amounting to \$1,519,552.10. In the 1938 report, Fafnir Bearing listed total assets of \$4,912,669.72 made up of cash, bonds and marketable securities, \$2,105,461.36; notes and accounts receivable, less reserves, \$314,615.70; inventories, \$1,106,354.42; other assets and deferred charges, \$31,457.89; plant and property less reserves, \$1,354,780.35; total, \$4,912,669.72.

Liabilities are accounts payable, \$184,035.51; accrued taxes payable, \$209,082.11; capital stock \$3,000,000; surplus on December 31, 1938, \$1,519,552.10; total \$4,912,669.72.

For several years past, the Fafnir Bearing Company has been one of the ever-increasing number of Connecticut manufacturing corporations to share its income with employees in the form of bonuses.

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**Silex Shows Increased Earnings for 1938.** The Silex Company, manufacturers of glass coffee makers, Hartford, in a certified audited statement recently reported net profits from operations for the year 1938, after taxes, depreciation and other charges but before dividends amounting to \$328,842, or equivalent to \$1.53 a share. This compared with \$273,357 or \$1.27 a share for the previous year, a net increase of 20 per cent. Earned surplus showed an increase of \$101,092 bringing the total to \$403,619.

Total assets of the company at the close of business on December 31, 1938 was \$932,496, compared with \$797,227 the year previous. The regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share and an extra of 5 cents a share was paid February 11. A similar payment was made the previous quarter.

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**Kellogg-Bulkeley Employees Share in Company Gain.** Employees of Kellogg & Bulkeley Company, lithographers, of Hartford, through the medium of a bonus, restoration of wage cut and continuance of pensions received a fair share of what was characterized by Richard B. Bulkeley, the company's president, as a "moderately prosperous year" of operations during 1938. The stockholders received dividends for the first time since 1932 as a result of the moderate upturn. At the same time the company modernized equipment and increased its production efficiency.

**Metal Trades Stage Industrial Relations Conference.** The National Metal Trades Associations in cooperation with the Employers Associations of Hartford County, Eastern and Western Massachusetts, Manufacturers Associations of Hartford County and New Haven County, and the Worcester County Metal Trades and Employers Association, held a New England Industrial Relations Conference, Friday, February 10 at Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The meeting opened with a luncheon at which Homer D. Sayre of the National Metal Trades Association spoke on "Fundamental Principles of Sound Industrial Relations."

At the afternoon session presided over by Nelson W. Pickering, president of Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., Ansonia, and president of the N. M. T. A., speakers and their subjects were as follows: C. S. Craigmile, Belden Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois, on "Management Training and Industrial Relations"; R. G. Plumley, Works Manager, The Yale & Towne Mfg. Company, Stamford, on "Our Training Program"; William W. Finlay, Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, New Jersey and A. L. Kress, National Metal Trades Association, New York, on "Recent Developments on Job Rating"; David R. Clarke, Fyffe & Clarke, Chicago, Illinois, on "The Practical Aspects of Collective Bargaining Under the Wagner Act".

Honorable Edward R. Burke, Senator from Nebraska, was the chief speaker at the dinner session. Senator Burke, one of the chief leaders of the fight to amend the National Labor Relations Act, opened the eyes of listeners with his talk on "Behind the Scenes at Washington".

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**New Agreement Signed by Gas and Coke Workers.** After extensive negotiations between employees and the management of Koppers Coke Company and officials of Local No. 12,000 of District No. 50, United Mine Workers of America signed a new working agreement Saturday, February 4, which will be in force until March 1, 1940.

Earlier in the same day an agreement was signed with the New Haven Gas Light Co., effective until April 1. The signing of both agreements ended the possibility of a strike at the two plants.

It is understood that the agreements contained no provisions for closed shop or check-off system, but that the coke company's agreement provided for increased sick benefits and vacations and for the present wage scale. The agreement with the New Haven Gas Light Company while giving no reference to a closed shop or the check-off, provided for a more comprehensive definition of seniority and asserts the right of the workers to bargain collectively.

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**Lewis Engineering Introduces Portable Pyrometer.** The Lewis Engineering Company of Naugatuck, Connecticut, recently introduced a new foundry type portable pyrometer, featuring the following: a 4½" long scale allowing for unusual readability; vibration proofed mechanisms; pistol grip handle and angle set scale facilitating handling and easy reading; aluminum castings for strength and light weight; armored cover glass to decrease possibility of breakage; cold junction inside of instrument case where full automatic compensations are accomplished.

This new pyrometer furnishes five scale ranges known as No. 88HP. It was designed for measuring the temperature of molten metal in furnaces, ladles and crucibles. Several experienced foundrymen were said to have aided in its design. This instrument is available in scale ranges as follows: 50—1000°; 50—1200°; 50—1600°; 50—2000°; and 50—2500°. All standard instruments are furnished with an 18" long thermo-couple, with greater lengths available at a slight additional cost above standard prices.

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**Pickering and Rucker Tell Need of Reviving Durable Goods.** In a study just issued by Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., of Ansonia, Connecticut, business economists, Allen W. Rucker and N. W. Pickering, demonstrated forcibly that sound business recovery awaits the discovery of private investments in the durable goods industry and a resumption of a normal rate of growth.

In their latest study entitled "Essential Steps in Halting the Long-Term Decline in Durable Goods Industry" the authors estimate that the failures of the durable goods industry to recover caused a payroll loss from 1933 to 1938 of nearly ten billion dollars



and the unemployment of one million six hundred sixty thousand wage earners.

The authors point out "in 1923 and 1929 the relative shares of manufacturing income of the durable and light goods division of manufacturing were fairly constant. That constancy accounts in substantial measure for the stability of that period. In 1923 heavy industries (forest products, iron and steel, machinery, non-ferrous metals, railroad repair shops, transportation equipment, stone, clay and glass products and miscellaneous industries) accounted for 53.13% of total manufacturing income, as measured by Value Added by Manufacture; light industries accounted for 46.87% of total income. In 1929, the heavy industry division received 53.41% of total income; the light division received 46.59%.

"In 1935 the durable goods group received only 45.37% of total manufacturing income, whereas the share of the light goods division climbed to 54.63%, a marked contrast with the 46.87% of 1923."

The authors state that "had the recovery of the light goods division represented, not 54.63% of total manufacturing income, but the more normal 46%, it would have required that the durable goods industries receive upwards of 3.5 billion dollars more gross income than they actually did receive. Put another way, total Value Added in Manufacturing should have been 24.30 billion dollars in 1935 instead of the 20.83 billions actually shown.

"The difference between the two figures represents the estimated loss of income suffered by eight industry groups engaged in producing other than consumable products. That loss is traceable in substantial part to the diversions of capital and credit from its customary economic channels and into channels of an unproductive nature.

"The failure of payrolls of heavy industry to recover translates itself into dollars to the extent of some \$1.80 billions. That is, had that division of industry revived in pace with the light division, total payrolls in manufacturing in 1935 might well have been 9.34 billion dollars instead of the 7.54 billion dollars actually disbursed. This figure of \$1.80 billions is the estimated loss for a single year. What the loss might total for the years from 1933 to 1938 can only be guessed. It is probably not far

short of ten billion dollars.

"Had employment opportunity in the durable goods branch of manufacturing kept pace and absorbed its normal proportion of total workers in 1935, it seems likely that total employment in that year would have been upwards of nine million wage earners instead of the 7.34 million persons actually on the payrolls."

In conclusion, Messrs. Rucker and Pickering list five steps needed to stimulate a healthy and sustained revival of durable goods industry, as follows:

1. "Cessation of Government competition with private enterprise in all fields—especially in those where that competition has probably diminished the total of production, income and employment.

2. "Renunciation of the policy of regulative taxation, either punitive or incentive, and resumption of a policy of taxation for revenue only.

3. "Cessation of experiments calling for or resulting in a restriction of private investment, freedom of individual enterprise and a limitation of productive effort.

4. "Curtailement of Federal monopoly of demand upon savings and its continued absorption of capital and credit for deficit financing.

5. "Encouragement of class cooperation rather than class cleavage, and the modification or repeal of discriminatory and class legislation."

★ ★ ★

**Bristol to Exhibit at Textile and Oil-World Expositions.** The Bristol Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, manufacturers of control and recording instruments, will exhibit its products at the 1939 Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, South Carolina, on April 3 to 8, and at the Oil-World Exposition at Houston, Texas, on April 24 to 29.

The instruments to be shown at the Textile Exhibit include those for the automatic control of temperature and humidity in a Textile Mill. Specifically they will include a Bristol Time Temperature Recorder Controller, a new electric Thermometer, a moisture Content Controller, a Thermo-Humidigraph and a Humidity Controller with Hygroscopic Actuating Element.

At the Oil Exposition will be shown instruments for telemetering the remote control of processes in the oil industry including Bristol's Reset Free

Vane Pneumatic Controllers, a complete line of Pyromaster Round-Chart Potentiometer Recorders and Controllers, a Wide-Strip Potentiometer Multiple-Point Recorder and an Air-Operated Valve Positioner.

★ ★ ★

**Neary Made Officer of Risdon Manufacturing Company.** William

J. Neary was named executive vice-president of the Risdon Manufacturing Company, Naugatuck, at a recent meeting of the board of directors. He succeeds the late Arthur H. Dayton, former president of the Naugatuck Savings Bank. At the same time Charles E. Brust, secretary and treasurer of the Eastern Malleable Iron Company, Union City, was chosen director to succeed the late Arthur Dayton.

Attorney Neary served two terms as warden of the borough in Naugatuck, and is one of the town's leading citizens. Mr. Brust is a director of the Naugatuck Building and Loan Association, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

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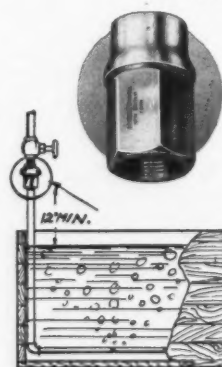
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# DEPARTMENTS

## Accounting Hints For Management

Contributed by Hartford Chapter N. A. C. A.

**Hastings to Address New Haven Chapter.** The New Haven Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants will hear Judson B. Hastings, professor of economics, Yale University, discuss "Money and Its Uses" at its next meeting, Tuesday, March 28, at Hotel Garde, New Haven.

Professor Hastings, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1907, subsequently attended Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1914 and 1915. From 1915 to 1923 he served as follows: Professor of Applied Economics at Reed College (1915 to 1920); Research Economist, Pollak Foundation from 1920 to 1923, while at the same time serving as Executive Secretary, Research Council National Monetary Association. Since 1923 he has been Professor of Economics at Yale. He is a member of many national economic and monetary committees and a director of the Connecticut Economic Council. While Professor Hastings is a recognized authority in the highly technical field of economics and monetary policy, he has the happy faculty of making his talks intensely interesting to any audience. The meeting will be preceded by dinner at 6:30 P. M.

★ ★ ★

**Overhead Expense Budgets.** Nearly every concern now uses fixed overhead rates to figure costs rather than actual overhead rates. There are various ways to apply overhead to individual costs, the most common being the percentage of direct labor, the cost per man hour, or the cost per machine hour. Whatever method is used, the theory is to determine the overhead expense that will or should be incurred when production is normal and divide the expense by the unit that represents production, be it pieces, pounds or some other unit of production, standard direct labor, man hours or machine hours. This operation is carried out by departments or by types of machines, the total of all units of production and overhead expenses being a reasonable normal for the plant as

a whole. The establishment of "norms" is more a matter of judgment than the application of mathematical formulas.

The overhead cost per unit thus calculated becomes the standard overhead cost. The allowances made for each kind of expense are the standard allowances per unit and the actual units produced in any period of time multiplied by the standard expense per unit gives the standard expenses for the period. By comparing these with the actual expenditures the variation in overhead can be determined not only in total but also by classifications of expense.

The establishment of normal expense allowances for normal volumes involves considerable judgment. To establish expense allowances for volumes ranging up and down the scale from normal, increases the management's task immensely and requires even greater judgment. This must be so as production can be increased by hiring more people on the same shift, having the same people work overtime, or by starting a second shift. In many cases it cannot be predicted what will be done and the actual expenses will depend on which one of the three methods of decreasing production is used and each has its own effect on costs.

A budget which does not vary in proportion to production would be very difficult to apply on any basis that would take account of the different standards established for different types of machines located within a single department. It is simple enough when there is one standard for every operation in a department but this ideal situation is seldom encountered.

As a practical proposition it is often preferable to keep standard overhead expense allowances and budget allowances the same. When production is decreasing, this method induces department heads to devise ways and means of keeping within the budget. Lack of volume is not a good excuse and in many cases surprising results have been obtained by refusal to accept it. In periods of rising volume, budgets should be beaten in most

cases for temporary periods. But on the whole as the higher production plan becomes permanent there is a tendency for the actual expenses to creep up. If unduly held down, usually production lags, quality suffers and spoiled work increases.

★ ★ ★

**Meeting Date Changed.** The monthly meeting of Hartford Chapter, N. A. C. A., has been changed from the scheduled date to March 14, 1939. The underlying theme of the current season's program has been cost fundamentals. The subject for the March meeting is "Fundamentals Necessary to Procure Adequate Distribution Costs," the speaker selected is Mr. Bedell of the International Business Machines Co., Endicott, New York.

★ ★ ★

**Hartford Chapter Announces Educational Course.** Realizing the growing importance of the use of Standard Costs in industrial accounting, the HARTFORD CHAPTER has arranged a special series of meetings devoted exclusively to the study of the fundamentals and technique of accounting for Standard Costs. Although enrollment has been restricted to the Chapter, many members of M. A. C. are already represented. Others may become eligible to enroll their employees in the course by becoming members of the Hartford Chapter at a cost of only \$20 annually with initial fee of \$10. While the course alone is worth more than the combined dues and fee, membership in the N. A. C. A. entitles one to many services of extreme value to the accountant which could not be procured commercially for the price of membership, not to mention the social benefits which accrue to members. We have been informed the Chapter will welcome additional members who may wish to avail themselves of this course. A nominal fee of \$5.00 will be charged for the course including a standard text.

The schedule of study meetings follows:

### March 10:

"Development of Standard Costs; Their Advantages and Uses." Leader, Joseph E. Simmons, Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Company.



**March 17:**

"Method of Operating Standard Costs in the Accounts." Leader, George Frederickson, E. Ingraham Co., Bristol.

**March 24:**

"Sliding Standard Costs for Materials and Labor." Leader, Louis E. Zahronsky, Wiremold Co.

**March 31:**

"Sliding Budget and Standard Factory Expense Rates." Leader, Junius H. Cooper, Hamilton Standard Propeller Corp.

**April 14:**

"Standard Selling Costs." Leader, George W. Osborne, International Silver Company.

**April 21:**

"Reports for Executives and Analysis of Variations." Edmund P. Young, International Silver Company.

**April 28:**

**May 5:**

"General Review and Question Period." Leaders, as above.

**Textbook:**

Gillespie's "Accounting Procedure for Standard Costs."

The sessions will be held at the Felt & Tarrant Co.; 252 Asylum Street, Hartford, (Comptometer) headquarters, from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

## Transportation

**Hearing on Complaint in U. S. M. C. Docket No. 408.** Hearing in this complaint lodged in behalf of twelve intercoastal steamship lines, parties to the Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association, which alleges that the rates charged by the defendant company—Shepard Steamship Company—were unreasonably and destructively low and have disrupted stability in the intercoastal trade, were held before Examiner Furniss of the United States Maritime Commission, New York, from Monday, January 30 through Friday, February 3. Norris W. Ford, traffic manager of the Association, attended during the first three days of the hearing.

The complainants, who monopolized the first four and one-half days of the hearing, asked the Commission to prescribe the one-rate structure for application to all lines participating in the trade. If approved, this proposal would bring about the discontinuance of the differential rates charged by the Shepard Line and also differential rates that have long been in effect by the so-called "B" Lines. This proposal

would also abolish the port equalization. The slowness at which the hearing proceeded is indicated by the fact that only four witnesses took the stand during the first four days as follows:

1. Mr. McPherson, vice president of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, who was on the stand during the entire first day, gave primarily a history of the intercoastal conferences from 1920 to date for the ostensible purpose of showing that unless uniform rates were prescribed, there could be no stability in the intercoastal trade.

2. H. S. Brown, chairman of the Intercoastal Freight Association described the functions of the present conference.

3. William Carney, assistant to Mr. Brown, introduced various exhibits showing the rates charged by the members of the Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association and those charged on the same commodity when moving via the Shepard Line.

4. J. A. Stumpf, assistant to the vice president, American-Hawaiian Steamship Line, introduced various exhibits disclosing the result of tests that had been made by reason of refiguring the tonnage handled by several ships

of the American-Hawaiian Line on the basis they would have been charged had those same shipments been handled by the Shepard Line and showing the difference in the charges which amounted to approximately 10% on west-bound traffic and 6% on east-bound traffic. In all instances it showed the Shepard Line rates to be lower than those of the Conference Lines.

Intervenors represented by Attorney Deming announced that inasmuch as his petitions for subpoenas duces tecum had not been acted upon by the Commission, the defendants were unwilling to offer any rebuttal testimony at this hearing. He contended that the data and information sought by its petitions for subpoenas duces tecum were necessary as an important part of their rebuttal testimony, and that until such data and information were made available, the defendants would not submit evidence. The result of this appeal caused the Examiner to rule that the hearing would be adjourned until the Commission had acted upon the defendants' petitions, and that if such petitions were denied, no further hearing on the case would be held, the proceeding standing as

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submitted with only the evidence of the complainants before the Commission.

Interveners were given an opportunity to offer testimony, but they did not accept because they felt that both sides of the case should be heard prior to taking any definite action, one way or another. In view of the situation, no date for briefs was assigned, nor was there any indication as to how the proceeding was likely to conclude. In the opinion of one competent observer, it was a most unusual proceeding.

★ ★ ★

**Supreme Court Upholds New Hampshire.** In a decision handed down on January 30, in the case of H. P. Welch Company vs. the State of New Hampshire, delivered by Justice Butler, the United States Supreme Court upheld the State of New Hampshire's law regulating maximum hours of service of common and contract carrier truck drivers. The court held that the appellant failed to show that the continuous driving of employees of common and contract carriers for more than twelve hours is not so much more prevalent than the driving of similar vehicles by drivers of private trucks as to constitute a reasonable basis for differentiation. The New Hampshire law applies to common and contract carriers but does not apply to drivers of private trucks.

The court said that: "Without so deciding, we assume, so far as concerns the periods of continuous service condemned by the State Commission, that when the federal regulations take effect (March 1, 1939) they will operate to supersede the challenged provisions of the state statute."

The court further said: "The roads belong to the state. There is need of local supervision of operation of motor vehicles to prevent collisions, to safeguard pedestrians and the like. Unquestionably reasonable regulations of period of continuous driving is an appropriate measure."

★ ★ ★

**South Proposes to Abolish Differentials.** Southern congressmen appear to be vying with each other for the honor of presenting the most radical bills proposing that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be required to abolish differences in rate structures in the various sections of the country and to establish and main-

tain in the future a uniform national rate structure for each type of service. Certain of the proposals also contemplate that the Commission shall allow no greater charge on the movement of inter-territorial traffic than would apply for a similar distance within the destination territory.

Although similar legislation has been before Congress during the past few years, interest in the matter has been stimulated by the activities of the Southern Governors' Rate Conference in seeking relief through the filing of a formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission. President Roosevelt, although admitting that he has no technical knowledge of the subject, has indicated his approval of the elimination of regional rate differentials.

At least five of these bills have been introduced thus far, including S. 137, introduced by Senator Bankhead; S. 126 introduced by Senator McKellar; S. 158 introduced by Senator Hill; H. R. 188, introduced by Representative Ramspeck and H. R. 3369, introduced by Representative Bryson. The adoption of any of these measures would prove detrimental to New England and throw the rate structure of the entire country into absolute confusion.

★ ★ ★

#### **Motor Carrier Hours of Service.**

In a last minute decision, the Interstate Commerce Commission modified its order prescribing hours of service for employees of common and contract motor carriers and postponed the effective date from January 31, 1939 to March 1, 1939. The order modified the rule prescribing ten hours a day for drivers in order to permit twelve hours of driving when weather or traffic conditions require a longer period for safe operation.

In its original decision, the Commission found that an interval of twenty minutes or less in which a driver was on duty but not on a moving vehicle was not sufficient to constitute a change in the character of his duties.

In its most recent order, the Commission changed the so-called twenty minute rule to a ten minute rule.

The order provides for a sixty-hour work-week.

★ ★ ★

**Private Truck Owners Council Names Officers.** At a meeting of the directors of the National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners, held at

Washington on February 3, L. F. Orr, General Traffic Manager, Pet Milk Company, St. Louis, Missouri, was unanimously elected president of the Council. He indicated that his acceptance would be contingent upon approval by his company.

Arthur C. Butler, who acted as Organizing Secretary, was appointed Secretary, such appointment to become effective provided it was possible for the members of the Board to induce the Automobile Manufacturers Association, who loaned his services for the purpose of organizing the Council, to grant him one year's leave of absence, with the proviso that he be permitted to return to his former post within a year if not satisfied with the Council position.

At this meeting plans were also consummated for the Council's active participation in the Interstate Commerce Commission's proceedings in Ex Parte MC-3, involving the Commission's jurisdiction over private motor carriers. Meetings are also being planned in all cities in which hearings have been scheduled by the Commission in order to coordinate and correlate the testimony to be introduced.

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**Advisory Board Aim at Perfect Shipping Month.** Realization by shippers that damaged goods sold to railroads for claim payments do not return profits has again for the third consecutive year caused the New England Shippers Advisory Board to set aside April as the Perfect Shipping Month,—a month in which shippers and railroad employees will cooperate in careful packing and handling to the end that no claims for payment of damaged goods will be made. This movement was started in New England some nine years ago, with the New England Shippers Advisory Board and has been so successful that it has now been adopted by shippers in all of the Advisory Boards throughout the country.

As an example of what gain has been made by constant vigilance in packing and handling, the railroad paid freight loss and damage claims during the first nine months of 1938 amounting to \$16,553,431, or a decrease of 7%, or \$1,249,729, under the corresponding nine months in 1937. The percentage of increase or decrease for each of the nine months of 1938 was as follows:

January	+14.4%
February	+9.7%
March	+3.3%
April	—7.0%
May	—9.7%
June	—11.6%
July	—20.4%
August	—19.0%
September	—18.1%

In short, these figures show what can be done by concerted action on the part of shippers and railroad employees. They show a continuing decrease since the last Perfect Shipping Month of April, 1938, due largely to the cooperation of shippers in better packing, handling and marking of goods for shipment. Cooperating with shippers are the Association of American Railroads and individual railroad and express companies, the Freight Container Bureau of the Association of American Railroads and the chairman of the Loss and Damage Prevention Committee in New England, W. F. Price of the J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury. The Freight Container Bureau will be pleased upon request to study the packing methods of any shipper and make such recommendations as may be necessary to improve the delivery of his goods. It may even be able to suggest a better package for less money.

Chairman Price, who has spent many years in traffic work, as well as officers of the New England Shippers Advisory Board are also pleased to cooperate with shippers in the education of their employees and in the handling of individual problems.

Among its many recommendations, the New England Shippers Advisory Board points out that if goods arrive in a damaged condition, the shipper and the railroad agent should be notified promptly as to what caused the damage so that steps may be taken to improve packing or handling methods. It also advises careful checking of marking, packing and handling while goods are in the shipper's possession and during delivery to transportation companies.

★ ★ ★

**President Opposed in Amlie Appointment.** President Roosevelt shocked not only official Washington but all those interested in transportation matters throughout the country by his nomination on January 23 of Thomas R. Amlie, lame duck Progressive Congressman of Wisconsin, to succeed Balthasar H. Meyer, a member of the I. C. C. for 28 years. The wave of indignation which swept Washington caused newspapers, which seldom become excited over Presidential appointments, not only to carry daily front page articles but also to publish numerous editorials condemning the nomination. Senator Burke, Democrat, Nebraska, and Senator Austin, Republican, Vermont, immediately demanded hearings on the nomination. Senator Wheeler, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, to which committee the nomination was referred, appointed a subcommittee on January 27 to conduct an investigation as to the fitness of Mr. Amlie to serve on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Opposition to Mr. Amlie, who served three terms in the House, was best summed up by Representative Stephen Bolles, Republican, Wisconsin (who succeeded Mr. Amlie), who stated that the latter advocated: "A change in Government; confiscation of wealth by taxation; Government ownership of all industry, business and every operation, with practical confiscation of all private property, and the setting up of a great agency which would succeed the present Government insofar as its economic policy is concerned." Resolutions of both parties of the Wisconsin Legislature

were drawn on January 25, requesting the President to withdraw Mr. Amlie's name. They accused him of being a communist. Despite the President's strength it is generally believed that Mr. Amlie cannot be confirmed.

★ ★ ★

**American Airlines Show Increased Passengers.** Revenue passengers carried by American Airlines, Inc., in January of this year totaled 25,032, an increase of 50.8 percent over January, 1938, when 16,599 were carried, according to a statement made early in February by Charles A. Rheinstrom, vice president in charge of sales for the company.

In anticipation of increased business over its entire system, American Airlines, Inc., has on order ten new "Flagships", five of which will be delivered in March and five in May.

## ANTI-INJUNCTION BILLS

(Continued from page 1)

tive legislation. It would appear unwise to freeze existing court rulings into statutory form as proposed in many of the anti-injunction bills submitted, for the beauty of case law is its flexibility and ability to grow in response to public need.

Since detailed regulation by statute—a rare practice in Connecticut—inevitably works hardship because all possible situations cannot be foreseen, the wisest policy is to entrust the details of administration to the discretion of the court, setting up by statute only the major general principles to guide that discretion. In justice to the economic and human rights of all, the injunctive power must continue to be available without advance notice in those inevitable cases of extraordinary emergency. If, in the opinion of the Judiciary Committee, the present injunctive remedy has brought injustice upon workers, let us hope that it will use its traditional wisdom and caution in reporting a bill that will safeguard all parties against injustice, rather than depart from its usual independence of thought to bow before the pressures of the moment. Connecticut statutory law, the envy of many states, was not built in a day into a "tower of strength" to buttress economic security, but one day's ill-considered action by a legislative body may start destructive forces that will undo the good work of generations of right-thinking lawmakers.



# • HINTS *For* EXPORTERS



## American Machinery Abroad

By J. M. SCHAEFFER, The Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co.,  
Waterbury

**Editor's Note.** This is the tenth in a series of articles by veteran export men. Mr. Schaeffer is a member of the Association's Foreign Trade Committee.

IN the United States the efficient production of large quantity requirements has been the stimulus for designing specially adapted machinery. The New England States and Connecticut in particular have had a large part in the development of this industry.

Only because our own needs have always been greater than those of any other individual country have we had an advantage in greater experience in the development of these specialties.

European engineers who visited our country some fifty years ago saw in our schemes many applications to the needs in their countries and began the importation of machinery. A few of the original importing companies still carry on to this day.

These importers do not merely maintain selling offices. Considered in most cases as direct American representatives, they have highly trained engineering staffs who frequently visit the American works to become familiar with new trends, or have American experts sent abroad to assist in new developments and help establish a corps of competent demonstrators. Europe particularly demands a demonstration to prove efficiency. There is not the same cooperation between buyer and seller as exists in the States. The importer also maintains display rooms, showing machinery in operation; draftsmen who are capable of designing special attachments; and today even have fully equipped machine shops to build the American product under license. He also finances all

projects, sometimes extending terms as long as two or more years. The American firm is usually paid net cash, F. A. S. or F. O. B. port of shipment in the U. S. A. Terms, if required, are usually guaranteed by the agent.

Even though an agency may represent several American firms and in addition today other foreign products, they do not within their own company take on competitive lines. Adequately trained men are assigned to each type of equipment.

While some foreign agencies have established a high reputation in several countries, it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to transact business outside of the boundaries of their own country primarily because of intense national spirit. In selecting an agent, it would be better judgment to find a native dealer who has the qualifications and who can see a project through at less expense and anxiety to the builder. No matter who the foreign agent may be, it is always necessary to keep them as fully informed as your own salesmen and frequently check on their active cooperation as otherwise lines of least resistance and easier profits get all the benefit of activity and one's own line suffers. Too often the mistake is made that once in the hands of an agent there is no further need of drive.

Because of the turbulent years just past, it may be interesting to know that the continental agencies have had to do their own bartering and maneuvering to get funds suitably translated into dollars and in some cases has resulted in serious losses to them and little or no loss to the American builder.

Many changes from the agent system of selling are taking place today because of the inability to raise the dollar funds. Few machines enter

Germany except by a system of barter which entails no exchange of funds. However, certain machine tools and special machinery, only available in the U. S. A. and which incidentally are strongly covered with patents are still sanctioned by their government which provides funds therefor. For certain American designs now built in Germany under a license fee, this charge is paid for from funds derived in the sale of this machinery in other countries. Some consumers arrange their own barter system in order to get what they need.

Italy has forced some machine tool builders to allow their product to be built in Italian shops against a license fee.

England with its "Buy British" policy has forced many American builders to fabricate in part or in whole certain of their lines in the plants of their British agencies.

Russia, by far the largest single foreign buyer of American equipment, has developed a system known to practically all builders. It is, however, encouraging direct trading through the central Moscow bureaus and direct calls there on the part of American houses have been of material benefit in getting their product established.

Direct selling to foreign consumer is still practiced particularly where the foreign buyer either is contacted through American salesmen or the foreigner visits the States at frequent intervals to do his shopping. Such transactions are, however, customarily cash in New York before loading on boat. C. I. F. rarely happens although sometimes asked for.

It must be remembered, Europe is fast developing production methods similar to our own and machinery builders abroad are patterning after our manner of construction and design. It is, therefore, most essential that the American patent his ideas abroad particularly in countries not only where his equipment might be used but also where it is neatly copied for resale to the former. Here again a reliable dealer can be most helpful in

defending the American rights.

While a considerable amount of machinery is sold in South East Europe, Asia and South America, the volume does not approach other sections of Europe, primarily because hand labor is so cheap that for the small quantity production required the modern automatic devices used here cannot always be made to pay for themselves.

Here European competition enters in with equipment either suited to the simple needs and sold at prices as much as fifty percent less than our costs, or the foreign government will subsidize any competitive loss sustained in order to bring in foreign exchange. Our government and banks have not felt the need to meet long term foreign credit requirements yet.

American machinery is also being introduced in a manner not altogether new, yet strongly suggesting our manner of production through the sale of used equipment. This buying is largely due to the inability to get the cheaper new machinery built in Europe where because of armament preparations deliveries extend as far as three years in certain lines. Incidentally, this has also helped to further our new machinery sales and will later on certainly react to our further future advantage because as production needs increase American methods are bound to fit in the picture.

South American engineers have not responded in the way early European sales agencies had their inception, but attempts are being made to send pioneers there from the U. S. A. to establish representative houses. Just what effect quotas, exchange restrictions and tariffs will have can only be determined after a period of time.

As so-called standards of living rise the need for better automatic machinery comes into evidence and as long as the U. S. A. leads this trend we can expect to export.

★ ★ ★

**Exporters Demand Retaliation for Argentine Trade Attack.** Incensed over the recent announcement by Argentina that imports from the United States would be sliced 40% below the 1938 level, both foreign trade and domestic interests in this country have demanded retaliation against Argentina and other nations as a means of coping with barter and other trade policies which run counter to our program for building world trade. Critics hit at what they termed the State Department's reluctance to strike back at competing nations,

while defenders of the Hull program answered the criticism with the claim that barter and bilateral trade policies are rapidly breaking down and that the United States can hasten that breakdown best by adhering to the letter of its current reciprocal trade agreements program.

Exporters specializing in trade with Argentina maintained that she has suffered patiently for years under an unfair embargo against her meats in this country, and that under pressure from domestic meat producers in the United States our government has used the presence of hoof-and-mouth disease among cattle in some sections of Argentina as an excuse for banning all imports. They brought out that numerous promises to lift the embargo have been broken, thus causing Argentina in self-defense to take drastic action to gain her point.

Oren O. Gallup, in charge of foreign sales for the Faultless Caster Corporation, while praising the accomplishments of the reciprocal trade agreements program, also insisted that a stiffer attitude toward the nations which attempt to take advantage of the United States is necessary. In the case of Argentina, he said that the United States would be perfectly within its rights in seeking a Brazilian market for the huge wheat surplus instead of continuing our policy of making little or no effort to sell Brazil, Argentina's best customer for wheat, out of consideration for the latter. He pointed out that if Argentina is so set upon a balanced trade with foreign nations, she can scarcely have objection to our doing the same thing and thus balancing our trade with Brazil.

Walter R. Peabody, secretary of the American Tariff League suggested that the United States utilize the power it has to blacklist—impose penalty rates or embargoes on goods from nations which are unfair in their treatment. He recommended that this country first warn an offending nation, and if that has no effect within a reasonable time, then place it on the blacklist where benefits of reciprocal tariff reductions would be denied its products. If such discrimination continued, he held, penalty duties provided for by the 1930 Tariff Act should be applied. As a last resort an embargo could be imposed.

Others commenting on the situation maintained that the action of Argentina was indicative of what the United States can expect in the future if we refuse to retaliate.

**Committee Schedules March and April Meetings.** The Association's Foreign Trade Committee has scheduled meetings for March and April as follows:

The March meeting will be held at the Algonquin Club, Bridgeport, jointly with the Export Managers Club of Bridgeport, on March 16.

The April meeting has been scheduled for April 20 at the Waterbury Club, Waterbury.

In each instance dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m. preceding the meeting. Exporters in the vicinity of Bridgeport or Waterbury, or in fact throughout the state, interested in attending either of these meetings, are cordially invited. However, reservations should be made at least three days in advance of either meeting by writing or calling the Association's Foreign Trade Secretary, 50 Lewis Street, Hartford.

★ ★ ★

**Colombia's Business Outlook.** The outlook for business in Colombia during 1939 in most sections is considered bright in view of the increase in business during the 11 months period ending November 30, 1938 over the previous year. In this period, United States exports to Colombia totaled \$36,173,423 against \$35,757,243 in the corresponding 1937 period. The heavy expenditures of American oil companies on their development programs are also providing increased employment for Colombian workers and stimulating trade generally. The credit situation throughout the country is satisfactory, and, while the Exchange Control Board continues to function, it is now working smoothly and allotting dollars to cover current import bills almost as promptly as the applications are made.

Occasionally thirty-day delays are reported by U. S. exporters in receiving their dollar remittances but these are usually found to be due to the individual debtors speculating on the possibility of a better rate for his pesos within the 60-day validity period of his exchange permit rather than to exchange shortage or to delay on the part of the Control Board.

COOPERATION  
In Export Shipping  
**MOHEGAN**  
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
Dependable  
FOREIGN FREIGHT FORWARDERS  
To all parts of the world  
17 STATE ST. N. Y. Tel. B09-0348



# BUSINESS PATTERN

Business activity in Connecticut during January, though continuing the upward climb of the previous six months, advanced but slightly over December, to stand at 14% below the estimated normal. For the United States, the general business index fell 1% from December to 21% below normal. Preliminary reports for February indicated continuing irregularity in general business activity.

There was little change in the composite picture of activity in the manufacturing industry during January.

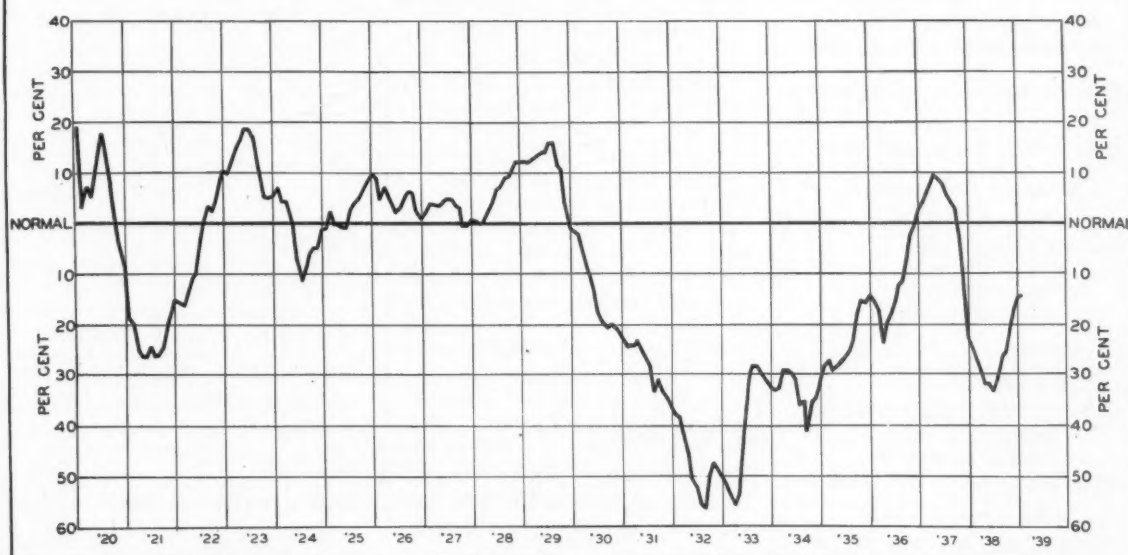
receded approximately four points from December to reach a level 30% below the estimated normal.

In the United States, automobile production was 40% higher than January, 1938; output of steel and pig-iron was also far above a year earlier but declined more than seasonally expected from December. The volume of new machine tool orders reached the highest point since October, 1937.

The index of freight carloadings originating in 13 Connecticut cities

Connecticut rose five points to a level less than 9% below the estimated normal, the highest point of activity in more than eight years. The value of building contracts awarded in 37 eastern states, seasonally adjusted, was approximately 30% higher than a year ago but considerably below December due to the abnormal amount of public works contracts awarded before the close of the year. For the four week period ended February 4, the number and value of building permits issued in Connecticut were 11%

GENERAL BUSINESS IN CONNECTICUT COMPARED WITH NORMAL



The index of man-hours in Connecticut receded slightly to stand at 8.5% below normal. Available data indicate decreases of 2% to 3% in Bridgeport and New Haven plants and a slight increase in Hartford. Employment in Connecticut factories, though slightly better than December, was estimated at 8% below normal, almost a full point below January, 1938. Reports from cities about the State indicated an upward trend in factory employment during January in Bristol, Hartford, New Britain and Waterbury, while Bridgeport and New Haven were slightly lower than December. Cotton mill activity in Connecticut

during January rose three points to 20% below the estimated normal. Loadings of merchandise in less-than-carload lots, though slightly less than December, were 9% higher than a year ago. January shipments of automobiles were more than double the same month last year. Bituminous coal shipments were 12% higher than January, 1938, while loadings of building materials exceeded January last year by 30%. The index of metal tonnage handled by the New Haven Road receded five points from the December level though approximately 60% higher than January a year ago.

Building activity in progress in

higher than the comparable period a year ago.

Wholesale commodity prices, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics weekly index, continued to drop slowly during the month, the index standing at 76.7% of the 1926 average for the week of January 28, compared with 76.9% for the last week of December.

Department store sales in the United States, for the four weeks ended February 4, as reported by the Federal Reserve Board, were 2% lower than the corresponding period a year ago, and allowing for the normal seasonal fluctuation, 1% below last month.

# SERVICES AT YOUR DOOR

An alphabetical list of accessible services recommended to Connecticut Industry readers

## DAN R. CAMPBELL

*Distributor*

*Fire and Safety Appliances  
and  
Dugas Dry Compound Apparatus*  
Stamford Tel. 3-4162

*Rates for this space  
exceptionally low*

## COAL

T. A. D. JONES & CO., INC.  
*24 hour service to Connecticut  
Industries*  
New Haven — Bridgeport

*Ask about rates for one or  
more of these spaces.*

## DIESEL ENGINES

WOLVERINE MOTOR  
WORKS, INC.

6 Union Ave. Bridgeport

## ENGRAVERS

DOWD, WYLLIE & OLSON  
*Advertising Art &  
Photo Engraving*  
106 Ann St. Hartford

## CURTIS 1000 INC.

*"Good Envelopes Plus Ideas"*  
342 Capitol Ave. Hartford, Conn.  
Phone 2-1125

## FENCING

THE JOHN P. SMITH CO.  
*Distributors for Page fence.  
Manufacturers of Wire Cloth.*  
433 Chapel St. New Haven

*Ask about rates for one or  
more of these spaces.*

## THE HENRY SOUTHER ENGINEERING CO.

*Engineering & Chemical  
Service*

*Research Facilities for  
Industry*

Hartford, Conn.

*Ask about rates for one or  
more of these spaces.*

## WOODWORK

C. H. DRESSER & SON, INC.  
*Factory—Cabinet—Special Wood-  
work of All Kinds*  
287 Sheldon St. Hartford

## INSURANCE

AMERICAN MUTUAL  
LIABILITY INS. CO.

*Workmen's Compensation Ins.*  
Boston - Bridgeport - Hartford

## PLATERS SUPPLIES— CHEMICALS

APOTHECARIES HALL  
COMPANY  
*Established 1849*  
WATERBURY, CONN.

*Rates for this space  
exceptionally low*

## PRINTERS

THE CASE, LOCKWOOD &  
BRAINARD CO.

*Printers and Binders*  
Trumbull St., Hartford

## RECORDING INSTRUMENTS

THE BRISTOL COMPANY

*Recording and Controlling  
Instruments*  
Waterbury - Connecticut

## TRANSPORTATION

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO.

*Coast-to-Coast Freight Service*  
New York — Boston

## McCARTHY FREIGHT SYSTEM

*An outstanding motor freight  
service in New England*  
General Offices Taunton, Mass.

## DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES, INC., LTD.

*Inter-coastal—Far-East and  
Mediterranean freight steamer  
Service*  
New York Boston

*Ask about rates for one or  
more of these spaces.*

## ...Listing

Copy for listing in this department must be received by the 15th of the month for publication in the succeeding month's issue. We reserve the right to refuse any listing.

## LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 2)

pointments to office and a few petitions endorsing proposed legislation. The second busiest committee is Cities and Boroughs, with Forfeited Rights running third largely on account of the large demand for citizenship data in connection with applications for relief and for the issue of certain occupational and professional permits.

Among the bills of greatest importance to state-wide industry were those heard by the Judiciary on Tuesday, February 14. In a crowded Old Senate Chamber were heard: Approximately ten bills on "Injunctions in Labor Disputes"; two on "Payment of Wages and Enforcement of Wage Claims"; two on "Conspiracy Conviction" because of membership in Labor Union; three on "Collective Bargaining between Employer and Employee in Intrastate Industry"; five on "Conspiracy"; three on "Kick back of Wages"; two on "Intimidation and Boycotting"; and one on "State Labor Relations" or so-called "Baby Wagner Act". The docket for the day has been cleared of all bills except one in each category, still being retained, which means "anything" may happen on these controversial measures.

Empowered in a bill providing for a flood control commission, Governor Baldwin named on February 15 to serve on that Commission the following: Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams of the water control commission; James A. Newlands of Hartford, a member of the former flood control commission; Prof. Charles R. Hoover, chemical engineer of Wesleyan university; Col. Ernest L. Averill of West Hartford and Martin Gormley, New Haven attorney.

The commission, empowered to work with the federal government and other states in flood control and harbor and river improvements, is to report its findings and recommendations to the legislature by April 15.

Hottest "spots" developed thus far during the legislative session are those dealing with the question of dual job holding and the Bridgeport School issue. The dual job-holding bill has already passed the House despite the announced animosity of many Republicans against it, because of their desire to receive an appointment as a reward for their party labors. The bill as passed seems destined for trouble in the Senate since many feel that it should be more all-inclusive extending

to practically every financial relationship that may exist between members of the General Assembly and the State instead of merely including commissions and minor court judgeships.

Mayor McLevy's bill to amend the Charter of Bridgeport so that he may appoint the school board with council approval instead of permitting them to be elected, aroused widespread opposition in hearings and presents a difficult situation to Republicans who were dependent on two Socialist senators to organize the Senate. If Republicans fail to give McLevy support on this one of the biggest fights of his career, they stand an excellent chance to lose control of the Senate through withdrawal of Socialist support. The bill is still unreported by the Cities and Boroughs Committee.

## INDUSTRIAL GARDENING

(Continued from page 8)

greenest of green grass, closely clipped and wonderfully refreshing to the eye. This also is decorated by a bed of bright colored Cannas. The lawn is surrounded by a low chain fence supported by stout wooden posts painted white. The monotony of this fence is relieved by a few shrubs planted along its course at irregular intervals.

The only criticism one might be inclined to make would relate to the position of the bird bath, which is somewhat closely adjacent to the public thoroughfare. While not hampered by the inhibitions of civilized humanity, yet it must needs be an adventurous bird that would chance taking a bath within five feet of an unending parade of noisy automobiles!

### Another Good Example of a Factory Garden

A very interesting example of industrial landscape architecture may be observed on the grounds fronting the plant of the Textile Dyeing Company of America at Hawthorne, N. J. A driveway turning in from the street at one end, runs almost parallel along the inside of the fence, but divided from it by a row of Thujas planted about two feet apart. These range from three to four feet in height, and no doubt the intention is, as they grow higher and broaden out, to clip them to form a close symmetrical hedge, for which purpose they are well adapted. Inside, immediately in front of the building runs a border, the front edge of which follows a serpentine or wavy line, so that it varies from about three

to perhaps six or seven feet in width. A broad edging of white Alyssum, grown from seed, accentuates the curving line of the border. Back of the Alyssum, scarlet Geraniums planted at intervals contrast effectively. The background (nearest the building) is filled with an assortment of evergreen shrubs, varied occasionally by a tall pine or fir.

Between the border and the driveway runs a strip of turf, and both the flower border and the turf are interrupted half way along to permit the drive to approach the front door of the building. The turf widens out considerably at either side of the entrance, and on either side in these wider expanses is set a fine bed of King Humbert Cannas, their bronze foliage and scarlet blooms imparting a rich tropical effect. Almost every available space between the buildings seems to have been appropriately planted, even including a large parking place for cars on the opposite side of the street. In the above instance all the work is carried on under the supervision of an expert gardener, and a considerable saving of expense is effected by having a greenhouse on the place. In this many of the plants used for summer bedding are raised annually from seed. Cannas and other roots can also be stored over winter, and started early in the greenhouse, so that they are ready to set out in May as nicely grown plants.

At the same time, it is not at all difficult, even without a greenhouse or similar facilities, to grow many things which will brighten up vacant land around a factory or mill. Often the stumbling block is how to begin.

## YOU CAN HAVE BEAUTY TO LOOK AT

### — AND PROFITS TOO

If you permit a 40-year-old Connecticut nursery company to "lift the face" of the landscape around your factory or office. The beauty will come in the flowering season to bring profits in contentment to you and your employees and a more widespread appreciation of your success by the general public. Suggestions freely offered.

## BURR NURSERIES

C. R. BURR & CO., INC.  
Manchester, Connecticut





Ed. NOTE. This department, giving a partial list of products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department. (Advt.)

<b>Accounting Forms</b>		<b>Bathroom Accessories</b>		<b>Brick-Building</b>	
The Baker Goodyear Co	New Haven	The Charles Parker Co	Meriden	The Donnelly Brick Co	New Britain
<b>Accounting Machines</b>		<b>Bearings</b>		<b>Bricks-Fire</b>	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Norma Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	New Britain	Howard Company	New Haven
<b>Acids</b>		<b>The Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)</b>		<b>Brooms-Brushes</b>	
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc)	Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York	<b>New Departure Div of General Motors (ball)</b>		The Fuller Brush Co	Hartford
<b>Adding Machines</b>		<b>Bells</b>		<b>Buckles</b>	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	The Gong Bell Mfg Co	East Hampton	The Hatheway Mfg Co (Dee Rings)	Bridgeport
<b>Advertising Printing</b>		Sargent and Co	New Haven	The Hawie Mfg Co	Bridgeport
The Case Lockwood & Brainard Co	Hartford	The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton	The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain
<b>Advertising Specialties</b>		<b>Belted</b>		John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order)	Waterbury	The Thames Belting Co	Norwich	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
<b>The Waterbury Button Co</b>		<b>Benches</b>		The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
<b>Aero Webbing Products</b>		The Charles Parker Co (piano)	Meriden	<b>Buffing &amp; Polishing Compositions</b>	
Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	<b>Bicycle Coaster Brakes</b>		Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
<b>Air Compressors</b>		<b>New Departure Div General Motors Corp</b>		Lea Mfg Co	Waterbury
The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	<b>Bicycle Sundries</b>		<b>Buffing Wheels</b>	
<b>Aircraft-Repair &amp; Overhaul</b>		<b>New Departure Div General Motors Corp</b>		The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	Rentschler Field East Hartford	<b>Blinders Board</b>		<b>Buttons</b>	
<b>Airplanes</b>		Colonial Board Company	Manchester	B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
Chance Vought Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford	<b>Blowers</b>		The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Sikorsky Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp	Bridgeport	<b>Blower Fans</b>		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
<b>Aluminum Castings</b>		The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	Scovill Manufacturing Co (uniform and tack fastened)	Waterbury
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	Colonial Blower Co	Hartford	The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
<b>Aluminum Forgings</b>		<b>Blower Systems</b>		The Charles Parker Co (medicine)	Meriden
Scovill Manufacturing Co (small)	Waterbury	<b>Boilers</b>		<b>Cables-Wire</b>	
<b>Aluminum Goods</b>		The Bigelow Co	New Haven	The Wiremold Co (armored, armored leaded and non-metallic sheathed cable)	West Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic only)	Stamford	<b>Carpet Lining</b>	
<b>Aluminum-Sheets &amp; Coils</b>		<b>Bolts and Nuts</b>		Palmer Brothers Co	New London
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milddale	<b>Castings</b>	
<b>Ammunition</b>		The O K Tool Co Inc (T-Slot)	33 Hull St Shelton	The Charles Parker Co (gray iron)	Meriden
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	<b>The Blake &amp; Johnson Co (nuts, machine screw-bolts, stove)</b>		The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum)	Meriden
<b>Aromatics</b>		<b>Bottle Bobbins</b>		The Sessions Foundry Co (gray iron)	Bristol
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc)	Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	John M. Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum)	Naugatuck
<b>Artificial Leather</b>		<b>Box Board</b>		McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron)	New Haven
Zapon Div, Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	National Folding Box Co	New Haven	Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum)	688 Third Ave West Haven
<b>Asbestos</b>		New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	The Greist Mfg Co (white metal, slush, permanent moulds)	503 Blake St New Haven
Rockbestos Products Corp (insulated wire, cable and cords)	New Haven	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville	Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass and bronze)	Waterbury
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	The Lydall & Foulds Paper Co	Manchester	<b>Vanadium Metals Co (brass, bronze and aluminum)</b>	
<b>Assemblies, Small</b>		<b>Boxes-Paper-Folding</b>		Union Mfg Co (gray iron)	New Britain
The Wallace Barnes Co Div, Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich	Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass)	Middletown
<b>Automobile Accessories</b>		S. Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook	<b>Castings-Permanent Mould</b>	
The Rostand Mfg Co (windshields, seats, and body hardware)	Milford	M. S. Dowd Carton Co	Hartford	The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (zinc and aluminum)	Meriden
<b>The Wiremold Co (automobile loom &amp; windshield wiper tubing)</b>		<b>National Folding Box Co (paper folding)</b>		<b>Cement</b>	
<b>Automotive Friction Fabrics</b>		The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	The Skat Company (in cans)	Hartford
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville	<b>Chain</b>	
<b>Automotive &amp; Service Station Equipment</b>		<b>Brake Lining</b>		John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Canned Oil Dispensers)	Waterbury	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	<b>Chains-Bead</b>	
<b>Bakelite Moldings</b>		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport	The Bead Chain Mfg Co	Bridgeport
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	<b>Brass and Bronze</b>		<b>Chemicals</b>	
<b>Balls</b>		The American Brass Co (sheet, wire rods, tubes)	Waterbury	Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc)	Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York
The Abbott Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	The Bridgeport Rolling Mills Co	Bridgeport	Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
<b>The Hartford Steel Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless, aluminum)</b>		The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet, wire, rods)	Bridgeport	MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury
<b>Barrels</b>		The Miller Co (Phosphor bronze in sheets, strips and rolls)	Bristol	American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
The Abbott Ball Co (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury	<b>Chromium Plating</b>	
<b>The Hartford Steel Ball Co (tumbling)</b>		<b>Brass Goods</b>		Chromium Corp of America	Waterbury
		Sargent and Company	New Haven	<b>Chucks &amp; Face Plate Jaws</b>	
		Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	Union Mfg Co	New Britain
		<b>Brass Mill Products</b>		<b>Clamps-Wood Workers</b>	
		Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	Sargent and Company	New Haven
		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury	<b>Clay</b>	
		<b>Brass Stencils-Interchangeable</b>		Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry)	New Haven
		The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415, Forestville		

# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

— CONTINUED —

**Cleansing Compounds**  
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

**Clocks**  
The Ingersoll-Waterbury Co Waterbury

**Clutch—Friction**  
The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co (The Johnson) Manchester

**Comfortables**  
Palmer Brothers Co New London

**Conduits**  
The Wiremold Co (flexible steel and non-metallic flexible) West Hartford

**Cones**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) (Paper) Mystic

**Consulting Engineers**  
The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (Consulting) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

**Contract Manufacturers**  
The Greist Mfg Co (metal parts and assemblies) 503 Blake St New Haven

**Copper**  
The American Brass Co (sheet, wire, rods, tubes) Waterbury  
The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet) Bristol  
Scovill Manufacturing Co (pipe and service tubing) Waterbury  
The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls) Waterbury

**Copper Sheets**  
The New Haven Copper Co Seymour

**Copper Shingles**  
The New Haven Copper Co Seymour

**Copper Water Tube**  
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport

**Corrugated Paper & Fibre Products**  
The Danbury Square Box Co Danbury

**Cork Cots**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Corrugated Shipping Cases**  
D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave New Haven  
Gair Thomas Containers Div of the Robert Gair Co Inc New London

**Cosmetics**  
The J B Williams Co Glastonbury

**Cotton Batting & Jute Batting**  
The Gilman Brothers Gilman  
Palmer Brothers New London

**Cotton Yarn**  
The Floyd Cranska Co Moosup

**Counting Devices**  
Veeder-Root Inc Hartford

**Cutlery**  
Remington Arms Co Inc Bridgeport

**Cut Stone**  
The Dextone Co New Haven

**Cutters**  
The Barnes Tool Co (Genuine Barnes) New Haven  
The Standard Machinery Co (rotary board, single and duplex) Mystic  
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth milling) 33 Hull St Shelton

**Dictating Machines**  
Dictaphone Corporation Bridgeport

**Die Castings**  
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

**Dies**  
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co 141 Brewery St New Haven

**Die-Heads—Self-Opening**  
The Eastern Machine Screw Corp  
Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven

**Dish Washing Machines**  
The Geometric Tool Co New Haven

**Dispersions of Rubber**  
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford  
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York

**Draperies**  
Palmer Brothers Co New London

**Drop Forgings**  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown  
The Blakeslee Forging Co Plantsville  
Atwater Mfg Co Plantsville

**Edged Tools**  
The Collins Co (axes and other edged tools) Collinsville

**Elastic Webbing**  
The Russell Mfg Co Middletown

**Electric Appliances**  
The Silex Co 80 Pliny St Hartford  
Winsted Hardware Mfg Co Winsted

**Electric Cables**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Electric Cords**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Electric—Commutators & Segments**  
The Cameron Elec Mfg Co (rewinding motors) Ansonia

**Electric Fixture Wire**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Electric Heating Element & Units**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Electrical Instruments**  
The Bristol Co Waterbury

**Electric Panel Boards**  
The Plainville Electrical Products Co Plainville

**Electric Wire**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**The Whitney Blake Co (Graybar Elec Co Exclusive Distributors)** Hamden

**Electrical Control Apparatus**  
The Trumbull Electric Mfg Co Plainville

**Electrical Control Equipment**  
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

**Electrical Goods**  
A C Gilbert Co New Haven

**Electrical Switches**  
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

**Elevators**  
The Eastern Machinery Co (passenger and freight) New Haven

**Embalming Chemicals**  
The Embalmers' Supply Co Westport

**Engines**  
Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine) Bridgeport  
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp (aircraft) East Hartford

**Envelopes**  
Curtis 1000 Inc Hartford

**Extractors—Tap**  
The Walton Co 94 Allyn St Hartford

**Eyeteles**  
The Platt Bros & Co Waterbury  
P O Box 1030 Waterbury

**Fasteners—Slide & Snap**  
The G E Prentice Mfg Co New Britain  
Sargent and Co New Haven

**Felt**  
The Patent Button Co Waterbury  
Scovill Manufacturing Co (snap) Waterbury

**Ferrules**  
American Felt Co Glenville

**Fibre Board**  
The Waterbury Button Co Waterbury

**Finger Nail Clippers**  
The C H Norton Co North Westchester  
The Wm Foulds & Company Manchester

**Firearms**  
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St Ansonia

**Fire Hose**  
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford  
Remington Arms Co Inc Bridgeport

**Fireplace Goods**  
Fabrics Fire Hose Co (municipal and industrial) Sandy Hook

**Fireproof Floor Joists**  
The John P Smith Co (screens) 423-33 Chapel St New Haven  
The Rostand Mfg Co Milford

**Fishing Equipment**  
The Dextone Co New Haven

**Fishing Lines**  
The Horton Mfg Co (reels, rods, lines) Bristol

**Flashlight Cases**  
The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co East Hampton

**Flow Meters**  
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St Ansonia

**Forgings**  
Scovill Manufacturing Co (metal) Waterbury

**Foundries**  
The Bristol Co Waterbury

**Foundry Riddles**  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale  
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes) Bridgeport  
Scovill Manufacturing Co (non-ferrous) Waterbury

**Foundry Riddles**  
Union Mfg Co (gray iron) New Britain  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron brass aluminum and bronze) Middletown

**Leather**  
The Sessions Foundry Co (iron) Bristol

**Leather**  
The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St New Haven  
Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized, steel) Southport

**Furniture—Anodic Aluminum**  
Warren McArthur Corporation Bantam

**Fuses**  
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

**Galvanizing**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Gauges**  
The Bristol Co (pressure, vacuum, indicating, recording and controlling) Waterbury

**Gears**  
The Snow & Petrelli Mfg Co (reverse and reduction) New Haven

**Glass Coffee Makers**  
The Silex Co 80 Pliny St Hartford

**Glass Cutters**  
The Fletcher Terry Co Box 415, Forestville

**Golf Equipment**  
The Horton Mfg Co (clubs, shafts, balls, bags) Bristol

**Graphite Crucibles & Products**  
American Crucible Co Shelton

**Grinding**  
Centerless Grinding Works (production & custom) 70 Knowlton St Bridgeport

**Grinding Wheels**  
The Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co 1302 W Broad St Bridgeport

**Hardware**  
Sargent and Co New Haven  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial) Middletown

**Hardware—Trailer Cabinet**  
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

**Hardware, Trunk & Luggage**  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

**Hat Machinery**  
Doran Brothers, Inc Danbury

**Heads**  
The E J Manville Machine Co Waterbury

**Heat Treating**  
The Bennett Metal Treating Co 1045 New Britain Ave Elmwood

**Heat-Treating Equipment**  
The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (commercial) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

**Heating Apparatus**  
The Wallace Barnes Co Div, Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Highway Guard Rail Hardware**  
Crane Company Bridgeport

**Hinges**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

**Holists and Trolleys**  
Sargent and Company New Haven  
Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls

**Hose Supporter Trimmings**  
Union Mfg Company New Britain

**Hot Water Heaters**  
The Hawie Mfg Co (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport

**Industrial Finishes**  
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner) Stamford

**Insecticides**  
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford

**Insulated Wire Cords & Cable**  
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury

**Insulated Wire Cords & Cable**  
The Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc Seymour

**Japanning**  
The Whitney Blake Co (Graybar Elec Co Exclusive Distributors) Hamden

**Key Blanks**  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

**Key Blanks**  
Sargent and Company New Haven

**Kitchen Tools**  
The Graham Mfg Co Derby

**Knit Goods**  
Wallace Bros Wallingford

**Labels**  
American Hosiery Company New Britain

**Labels**  
I & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk

**Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels**  
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) (rubber) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York

**Ladders**  
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford

**Lamps**  
A W Flint Co 136 Haven St, New Haven

**Lamps**  
The Rostand Mfg Company (brass, colonial style & brass candlesticks) Milford

**Leather**  
The Greist Mfg Co (portable, office, floor, table and novelty) 503 Blake St New Haven

**Leather**  
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Products Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York

**Leather**  
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pig-skin) Glastonbury

# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

— CONTINUED —

**Leather Goods Trimmings**  
The G E Prentice Mfg Co New Britain

**Lighting Equipment**  
The Miller Co (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe) Meriden  
The Waterbury Button Co Waterbury

**Lime**  
The Skat Co (in cans) Hartford

**Locks**  
Sargent and Company New Haven

**Locks—Cabinet**  
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

**Locks—Suit-case and Trimmings**  
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

**Locks—Trunk**  
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

**Locks—Zipper**  
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

**Machinery**  
The Hallden Machine Company (mill) Thomaston  
The Standard Machinery Co (bookbinders) Mystic

**Machines**  
Andrew C Campbell Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling) Bridgeport  
The Patent Button Company Waterbury

**Machines—Automatic**  
The A H Nilson Mach Co (Special) Bridgeport

**Machines—Forming**  
The A H Nilson Mach Co (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) Bridgeport

**Malleable Iron Castings**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

**Marine Equipment**  
The Rostand Mfg Co (portlights, deck, cabin and sailboat hardware) Milford  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Marking Devices**  
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co New Haven

**Mattresses**  
Palmer Brothers Co New London  
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury

**Measuring Instruments**  
The Bristol Co (long distance) Waterbury

**Metal Cleaners**  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury

**Metal Cleaning Machines**  
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

**Metal Goods**  
Bridgeport Brass Co (to order) Bridgeport

**Metal Novelties**  
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St Ansonia  
The Waterbury Button Co Waterbury

**Metal Products—Stampings**  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol  
The Greist Mfg Co 503 Blake St New Haven  
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order) Waterbury

**Metal Specialties**  
Winsted Hardware Mfg Co Winsted  
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford  
The G E Prentice Mfg Co New Britain  
The American Buckle Co (sheet metal over-all trimmings) West Haven  
The Greist Mfg Co 503 Blake St New Haven

**Metal Stampings**  
The Patent Button Co Waterbury  
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol  
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St Ansonia  
The Greist Mfg Co 503 Blake St New Haven  
The Waterbury Button Co Waterbury

**Milk Bottle Carriers**  
The John P Smith Co 323-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Mill Supplies**  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Moulded Plastic Products**  
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford  
The Watertown Mfg Co 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown

**Mouldings**  
The Wiremold Co (surface metal race-ways) West Hartford

**Moulds**  
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel) 141 Brewery St New Haven  
The Sessions Foundry Co (heat resisting for non ferrous metals) Bristol

**Nickel Anodes**  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury

**Nickel Silver**  
The Seymour Mfg Co Seymour

**Nuts Bolts and Washers**  
The Seymour Mfg Co Seymour

**Office Equipment**  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale  
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co Hartford

**Oil Burners**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford  
The Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp Hartford  
1477 Park St  
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic commercial and industrial) Stamford

**Paints and Enamels**  
The Tredennick Paint Mfg Co Meriden

**Paperboard**  
Gair Thames Containers, Div of the Robert Gair Co Inc New London

**Paper Boxes**  
Robertson Paper Box Co (folding) Montville  
National Folding Box Co (folding) New Haven

**Paper Clips**  
The H C Cook Co (steel) 32 Beaver St Ansonia

**Paper Tubes and Cores**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Parallel Tubes**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Perfume Bases**  
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York

**Pewter Ware**  
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co Wallingford

**Phosphor Bronze**  
The Seymour Mfg Co Seymour  
The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet) Bristol

**Pipe**  
The American Brass Co (brass and copper) Waterbury  
Howard Co (cement well and chimney) New Haven  
Crane Company (fabricated) Bridgeport  
Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper) Bridgeport  
Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper, red brass and yellow brass) Waterbury

**Pipe Fitters' Tools & Equipment**  
The Barnes Tool Co (Genuine Barnes) New Haven

**Pipe Fittings**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

**Platers**  
The Patent Button Co Waterbury  
The Plainville Electro Plating Co Plainville

**Platers—Chrome**  
The Plainville Electro Plating Co Plainville

**Platers' Equipment**  
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

**Plumbers' Brass Goods**  
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport  
Scovill Manufacturing Co Waterbury

**Plumbing Specialties**  
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck

**Pole Line**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

**Polishing Wheels**  
The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co Danielson

**Presses**  
The Standard Machinery Co (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting) Mystic

**Propellers—Aircraft**  
Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp East Hartford

**Punches**  
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (ticket & cloth) 141 Brewery St New Haven

**Putty Softeners—Electrical**  
The Fletcher Terry Co Box 415 Forestville

**Pyrometers**  
The Bristol Co (recording and controlling) Waterbury

**Radiation-Finned Copper**  
The G & O Manufacturing Company New Haven

**Railroad Equipment**  
The Rostand Mfg Co (baggage racks and mirrors for passenger cars) Milford

**Rayon Yarns**  
The Hartford Rayon Corp Rocky Hill

**Razors**  
Schick Dry Shaver Inc (electric) Stamford

**Reamers**  
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth) 33 Hull St Shelton

**Reclaimed Rubber**  
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York

**Recorders and Controllers**  
The Bristol Co (humidity, motion and operation) Waterbury

**Refractories**  
Howard Company New Haven

**Resistance Wire**  
The C O Jelliff Mfg Co Southport

**Retainers**  
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (bicycle & automotive) Hartford

**Reverse Gear—Marine**  
The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co Manchester

**Riveting Machines**  
The Grant Mfg & Machine Co Bridgeport  
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service equipment) Bridgeport

**Rivets**  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale  
The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper and non-ferrous) Waterville  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol  
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper) Bridgeport

**Rods**  
The Bristol Brass Corp (brass and bronze) Bristol

**Roof Coatings & Cements**  
Tilo Roofing Co Inc Stratford

**Roofing—Built Up**  
Tilo Roofing Co Inc Stratford

**Rubber Chemicals**  
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York

**Rubber Dispersions**  
The Stamford Rubber Supply Co ("Factice" Vulcanized Vegetable Oils) Stamford

**Rubber Footwear**  
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York

**Rubberized Fabrics**  
The Duro-Gloss Rubber Co New Haven

**Rubber Goods**  
The Connecticut Hard Rubber Co New Haven

**Rubber Latex**  
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York

**Rubbish Burners**  
The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Safety Fuses**  
The Ensign-Bickford Co (mining & detonating) Simsbury

**Scales—Industrial Dial**  
The Kron Company Bridgeport

**Scissors**  
The Acme Shear Company Bridgeport

**Screw Machine Products**  
The Blake & Johnson Co Waterville  
Centerless Grinding Works Bridgeport  
70 Knowlton St  
The Eastern Machine Screw Corp Trumau & Barclay St New Haven  
The Humason Mfg Co Forestville  
Scovill Manufacturing Co Waterbury

**Screws**  
The Blake & Johnson Co (machine) Waterville  
Sargent and Company New Haven  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale  
The Charles Parker Co (wood) Meriden  
The Bridgeport Screw Co (wood) Bridgeport  
Scovill Manufacturing Co (cap and machine) Waterbury

**Scythes**  
Winsted Manufacturing Co Winsted

**Sewing Machines**  
The Greist Mfg Co (Sewing machine attachments) 503 Blake St New Haven  
The Merrow Machine Co (Industrial) 2 Laurel St Hartford

**Shaving Soaps**  
The J B Williams Co Glastonbury

**Shears**  
The Acme Shear Co (household) Bridgeport

**Sheet Metal Products**  
The American Brass Co (brass and copper) Waterbury

**Sheet Metal Stampings**  
The Patent Button Co Waterbury  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

**Signals**  
The H C Cook Co (for card files) 32 Beaver St Ansonia

**Silks**  
Cheney Brothers South Manchester



# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

— CONTINUED —

<b>Silverware</b>	
International Silver Co (tableware, nickel silver, silver plate and sterling)	Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co (tableware, nickel silver, silver plate and sterling)	Wallingford
<b>Silverware—Hotel &amp; Institutional</b>	
International Silver Co	Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co	Wallingford
<b>Silverware—Plated Hollowware</b>	
International Silver Co	Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co (and flatware)	Wallingford
<b>Silverware—Sterling &amp; Plated Trophies</b>	
International Silver Co	Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co	Wallingford
<b>Silverware—Sterling Silver Hollowware</b>	
International Silver Co	Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co (and flatware)	Wallingford
<b>Silverware—Tableware, Silver</b>	
International Silver Co	Meriden
<b>Silverware—Tableware, Silver Plate</b>	
International Silver Co	Meriden
<b>Silverware—Tableware, Sterling</b>	
International Silver Co	Meriden
<b>Sizing and Finishing Compounds</b>	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
<b>Smoke Stacks</b>	
The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven
<b>Soap</b>	
The Skat Co (liquid and paste)	Hartford
The J B Williams Co (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps)	Glastonbury
<b>Speakers</b>	
Cinaudagraph Corp (High Fidelity for radios, motion picture houses and public address systems)	Stamford
<b>Special Parts</b>	
The Greist Mfg Co (small machined, especially precision stampings)	503 Blake St New Haven
<b>Sponge Rubber</b>	
The Sponge Rubber Products Co	Derby
<b>Spreads</b>	
Palmer Brothers Company	New London
<b>Spring Units</b>	
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and upholstery furniture)	Bridgeport
<b>Spring Washers</b>	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated	Bristol
<b>Spring Corp</b>	
<b>Spring—Coil &amp; Flat</b>	
The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated	Bristol
<b>Spring Corp</b>	
<b>Spring—Flat</b>	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated	Bristol
<b>Spring Corp</b>	
<b>Spring—Furniture</b>	
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc	Bridgeport
<b>Spring—Wire</b>	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated	Bristol
<b>Spring Corp</b>	
<b>Stair Pads</b>	
Palmer Brothers Company	New London
<b>Stamps</b>	
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel)	141 Brewery St New Haven
<b>Stampings—Small</b>	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated	Bristol
<b>Spring Corp</b>	
<b>Staples</b>	
Sargent and Company	New Haven
E H Hotchkiss Company 10-16 Hoyt St	Norwalk
<b>Stapling Machines</b>	
E H Hotchkiss Company 10-16 Hoyt St	Norwalk
<b>Steel Castings</b>	
The Hartford Electric Steel Co (carbon and alloy steel)	540 Flatbush Ave Hartford
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co	Branford
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Spring</b>	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated	Bristol
<b>Spring Corp</b>	
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless</b>	
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets</b>	
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford
<b>Steel Goods</b>	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury
<b>Stop Clocks, Electric</b>	
The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol
<b>Studio Couches</b>	
Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury
<b>Switchboards</b>	
Plainville Electrical Products Co	Plainville
<b>Switchboard Wires and Cables</b>	
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
<b>Switches</b>	
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
<b>Tableware—Stainless Steel</b>	
International Silver Co	Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co	Wallingford
<b>Tableware—Tin Plate</b>	
Wallace Bros	Wallingford
<b>Tacking Machines</b>	
E H Hotchkiss Company 10-16 Hoyt St	Norwalk
<b>Tanks</b>	
The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven
<b>Tape</b>	
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
<b>Tap Extractors</b>	
The Walton Co	94 Allyn St Hartford
<b>Taps, Collapsing</b>	
The Geometric Tool Co	New Haven
<b>Tarred Lines</b>	
Brownell & Co Inc	Moodus
<b>Textile Machinery</b>	
The Merrow Machine Company 2 Laurel St	Hartford
<b>Thermometers</b>	
The Bristol Co (controlling, recording and indicating)	Waterbury
<b>Thin Gauge Metals</b>	
The Thinsheet Metals Co (plain or tinned in rolls)	Waterbury
<b>Thread</b>	
Max Pollack & Co Inc	Groton
The American Thread Co	Willimantic
The Gardiner Hall Jr Co (cotton sewing)	South Willington
<b>Threading Machines</b>	
The Grant Mfg & Machine Co (double and automatic)	Bridgeport
<b>Timers, Interval</b>	
The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol
<b>Tinning</b>	
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown
The Thinsheet Metals Co (non-ferrous metals in rolls)	Waterbury
<b>Tools</b>	
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (rubber workers)	New Haven
141 Brewery St	New Haven
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth metal cutting)	33 Hull St Shelton
<b>Toys</b>	
A C Gilbert Company	New Haven
The Gong Bell Co	East Hampton
The N. N. Hill Brass Co	East Hampton
<b>Transmissions</b>	
New Departure Div of General Motors (variable speed)	Bristol
<b>Trucks—Lift</b>	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford
<b>Trucks—Skid Platforms</b>	
The Excelsior Hardware Co (lift)	Stamford
<b>Tube Clips</b>	
The H C Cook Co (for collapsible tubes)	32 Beaver St Ansonia
<b>Tubing</b>	
The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper alloys)	Waterbury
<b>Tubing—Condenser</b>	
Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
<b>Twine</b>	
The Undine Twine Mills Inc	Moodus
<b>Twine—Cable Cord</b>	
The Undine Twine Mills Inc	Moodus
<b>Twine—Chalk Line</b>	
The Undine Twine Mills Inc	Moodus
<b>Twine—Mason Line</b>	
The Undine Twine Mills Inc	Moodus
<b>Twine—Sail</b>	
The Undine Twine Mills Inc	Moodus
<b>Twine—Seine</b>	
Brownell & Co Inc	Moodus
<b>Twine—Trot Line</b>	
The Undine Twine Mills Inc	Moodus
<b>Typewriters</b>	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford
<b>Typewriter Ribbons</b>	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford
<b>Underclearer Rolls</b>	
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic
<b>Vacuum Cleaners</b>	
The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford
<b>Valves</b>	
Reading-Pratt & Cady Div, American Chain & Cable Co Inc	Bridgeport
<b>Valves—Automatic Air</b>	
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
<b>Valves—Flush</b>	
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
<b>Valves—Relief &amp; Control</b>	
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
<b>Venetian Blinds</b>	
The Permatex Fabrics Co	Jewett City
<b>Ventilating Systems</b>	
Colonial Blower Co	Hartford
<b>Vises</b>	
The Charles Parker Co	Meriden
<b>Washers</b>	
The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper & non-ferrous)	Waterville
American Felt Co (felt)	Glenville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
The Sessions Foundry Co (cast iron)	Bristol
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
<b>Watches</b>	
Benrus Watch Co	30 Cherry St Waterbury
The Ingersoll-Waterbury Co	Waterbury
<b>Waterproof Dressings for Leather</b>	
The Viscol Company	Stamford
<b>Webbing</b>	
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
<b>Welding Rods</b>	
The Bristol Brass Corp (brass & bronze)	Bristol
<b>Wicks</b>	
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
<b>Wire</b>	
The Bristol Brass Corp (brass and bronze)	Bristol
The Driscoll Wire Co (steel)	Shelton
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet)	Winsted
The Atlantic Wire Co (steel)	Branford
The Bridgeport Screw Co (scratch brush)	Bridgeport
<b>Wire Arches and Trellis</b>	
The Platt Bros & Co (zinc wire)	Waterbury
P O Box 1030	Waterbury
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass, bronze and nickel silver)	Waterbury
<b>Wire Baskets</b>	
The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
<b>Wire Cable</b>	
The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co (braided)	East Hampton
<b>Wire Cloth</b>	
The C O Jelliff Mfg Corp	Southport
The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St	New Haven
<b>Wire Connectors</b>	
The Wiremold Co	West Hartford
<b>Wire Drawing Dies</b>	
The Waterbury Wire Die Co	Waterbury
<b>Wire Dipping Baskets</b>	
The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
<b>Wire Forms</b>	
The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated	Bristol
<b>Wire Goods</b>	
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
The American Buckle Co (overall trimmings)	West Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury
<b>Wire Mesh</b>	
Rolock Inc (all meshes and metals)	Southport
<b>Wiremolding</b>	
The Wiremold Co	West Hartford
<b>Wire Reels</b>	
The A H Nilson Mach Co	Bridgeport
<b>Wire Partitions</b>	
The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
<b>Wire Rings</b>	
The American Buckle Co (pan handles and tinner's trimmings)	West Haven
<b>Woodwork</b>	
C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork)	Hartford
<b>Yarns</b>	
The Ensign-Bickford Co (jute carpet)	Simabury
<b>Zinc</b>	
The Platt Bros & Co (ribbon, strip and wire)	Waterbury
P O Box 1030	Waterbury
<b>Zinc Castings</b>	
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave	West Haven

# Service Section

On account of space limitations, the material and used equipment items offered for sale by Association members have not been classified by sizes or usage best adapted. Full information will be given on receipt of inquiry. Listing service free to member concerns. All items offered subject to prior sale.

## for sale or rent

**EQUIPMENT FOR SALE.** Quantity of line shafting with steel and wood pulleys. Counter shafts with loose pulleys and hangers. No. 14 Rockwood Base. Address S. E. 99.

**FOR SALE.** (1) Diesel Engine, one cylinder, 2 cycle "Primm" 35 H.P. 300 RPM Heavy Duty. Complete with air compressor, starting equipment, water and oil pump, clutch, out bearing, in A1 condition. Can be seen running. Address S. E. 105.

**FOR SALE** one 75 KW 3 phase Terry Turbine Allis Chalmers Generator Unit with switchboard equipment; one 8 x 14 x 10 Westinghouse Steam Driven Air Compressor; one 20 ft. Portable Belt Conveyor; two 6 x 4 x 8 Boiler Feed Pumps; one 200 ft. Gifford-Wood Bucket Type Coal Conveyor; one 12 H. P. High Pressure Vertical Boiler complete with oil burner, stack and tank; one 15 H. P. Nash Gas Engine, and 3 KW Generator; 1 Kron 4' x 5' Platform Scale. Address S. E. 110.

**FOR RENT** in Mystic approximately 37,000 feet on single floor. Standard Mill Construction with sprinklers. Excellent daylight from skylights in roof throughout. Can be subdivided into three or four small sections for any manufacturer. Low rental rates. Address S. E. 111.

## wanted - to buy

**WORK WANTED.** Bright Nickel Plating. We are equipped to do volume bright nickel plating of metal parts at reasonable rates. Inquiries will be welcomed. Wallace Brothers, Wallingford, Connecticut, Phone 193.

## employment

**FACTORY MANAGER** with 20 years textile experience with wool, scouring and carbonizing, buying and selling, and office work, out of work for the first time in his life through no fault of his, seeks new connection. Best of references from former employer. College and business school graduate. Address P. W. 444.

**YOUNG MAN** age 32 will invest up to \$10,000 in manufacturing proposition where his services are also needed in management or sales promotion. Address P. W. 449.

**SUPERINTENDENT OR GENERAL FOREMAN** 25 years experience manufacturing pressed metal goods, precision instruments, tool design and tool making, producing maximum output on all sizes, drill presses, hand screw machines, Bullards U & S turret and Foster turret lathes assembling, time study and methods, processing, brass foundry and pattern work, both wood and metal, materials handling and production methods. Can furnish A-1 references. Salary nominal until ability as been proven. Address P. W. 450. (M. & A.)

**SHOP SUPERINTENDENT OR ASSISTANT.** Design engineer in metal goods field, having to do with medium size parts of stamped, formed and drawn shapes; die castings; plastics; with lacquer and plate finishes. Specific experiences—Chief Engineer handling tool room, drafting, inspection—Assistant Superintendent in household goods field, electric and non-electric appliances; clocks. Graduate Engineer 1925—M.E. degree—Age 37—Married. Address P. W. 451.

**TRAFFIC MAN**—Man with 20 years experience in traffic work with common carrier covering rates, claims, etc. desires employment in industrial field. For further information, references and interview address P. W. 452.

**ACCOUNTANT EXECUTIVE** desires permanent connection with a live business concern, preferably of the manufacturing type. Fully experienced with budgets, standard cost systems, wage incentives, production planning and all phases of general accounting. Holds C.P.A. degree of state of Connecticut. Address P. W. 453.

**DESIGNER.** Competent and practical E. E. graduate R. P. I. 1933, age 27, married, wide experience in electrical and mechanical design, well recommended and available immediately. Address P. W. 458.

**MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE.** Product and Sales Engineer. Diversified lines of metal products. Building up of promotion; premium and syndicate store volume business in plated and lacquer finished metal stampings. Twenty-five years experience covering purchasing, costs, sales and sales extension; the development of new lines of work; product design; engineering; tooling-up; modern production methods; wage systems, etc. Address P. W. 459.

**FACTORY MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT.** Experienced executive in varied lines of metal products. Excellent record with large and small plants. Practical mechanic with thorough knowledge of modern production methods; purchasing; costs; product design; tooling; materials, and systematizing. Successful handling of both male and female help. Address P. W. 460.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEER.** Graduate McGill University, age 25, two years experience. Desires employment. Address P. W. 461. (M. A. M.)

**EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.** Married, age 41, rounded background includes 15 years experience with large office appliance, automobile, and electric refrigerator manufacturers, handling administrative sales, research, and promotional activities; organizing and coordinating projects. Cooperative, resourceful, and accustomed to responsibility. Successful record. Would like to become associated with reputable concern, the possibilities for the future being more interesting than the immediate salary. Address P. W. 462. (St. M. A. M.)

**ORGANIZATION EXECUTIVE.** Offers unusual combination in responsible sales management, promotion, research, credits and collections, office and factory management including expense control as well as extensive purchasing experience based on twenty years with leading manufacturing firms in hardware, drug and chemical lines, serving some of this time as Secretary-Treasurer. Personal and business record and references all that the most exacting could require. Protestant, University graduate. Available at once for high grade opportunity. Remuneration commensurate with ability, will be subordinated to congenial business connection. Address P. W. 463.

**SALES EXECUTIVE OR GENERAL ASSISTANT.** Has handled all phases of sales—domestic and export—directing sales to manufacturers, wholesalers, syndicates, chains. Possesses valuable contacts with leading manufacturers and handlers of widely varied lines. Extensive personal experience as missionary and promotional man in handling large contracts on specialties and raw materials. Wide technical knowledge of packaging, also practiced in designing and advertising to achieve greater salability of products. College trained American. Good health, personality and references. Able to translate readily the common commercial languages. Address P. W. 464.

**PURCHASING AGENT AND PRODUCTION MANAGER.** Ten years experience with top-ranking manufacturers in field. Effectuated substantial savings and increased earnings through knowledge of production problems. Found more suitable materials and procured better supplies more advantageously resulting in increased and improved output also greater efficiency in materials handling, storage and processing. Excellent background including college education. Best of credentials. Christian American, age 43, married. Immediately available at moderate salary to prove worth. Address P. W. 465.

**SALESMAN.** Advertising novelties; emblems, metal stampings. Young man 25; three years shop experience tooling. Now employed Metropolitan area. Address P. W. 466.

**GRADUATE ENGINEER**—fifteen years with public utilities, and leading equipment manufacturer. Selling and engineering experience covers automatic heating, industrial and commercial air conditioning, ventilation, combustion and industrial heat applications. Desires position as engineer or sales position where broad industrial background is valuable. Address P. W. 467.

**SALESMAN OR CONTACT MAN.** Young High School graduate, age 23 with four years experience desires sales or contact work. Address P. W. 468.









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